

The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

Vol. 3, No. 21

MAY 27, 1921

10c. a Copy

Published weekly at New York, N. Y. Entered as second class matter March 24, 1920, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879. Price \$2 the year. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 31, 1921.



A Message from the President

PAGE 5

AMERICAN LEGION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS

F. W. GALBRAITH, JR., Cincinnati, O., *Natl. Commander*.
 HENRY D. LINDSLEY, Dallas, Texas, *Past Natl. Comm.*
 FRANKLIN D'OLIER, Philadelphia, Pa., *Past Natl. Comm.*
 LEMUEL BOLLES, Seattle, Wash., *Natl. Adjutant*.
 RUSSELL G. CREVISTON, Indianapolis, Ind., *Asst. Natl. Adj.*
 ROBERT H. TYNDALL, Indianapolis, Ind., *Natl. Treasurer*.
 THOMAS GOLDINGWAY, Newark, N. J., *Vice-Commander*.

J. G. SCRUGHAM, Carson City, Nev., *Vice-Commander*.
 JOHN G. EMERY, Grand Rapids, Mich., *Vice-Commander*.
 E. J. WINSLETT, Dadeville, Ala., *Vice-Commander*.
 CLAUDIUS G. PENDILL, Kenosha, Wis., *Vice-Commander*.
 The REV. JOHN W. INZER, Chattanooga, Tenn., *Natl. Chaplain*.
 EBEN PUTNAM, Wellesley Farms, Mass., *National Historian*.
 ROBERT A. ADAMS, Indianapolis, Ind., *Natl. Judge Advocate*.

NOTE: National Officers may be addressed at National Headquarters, American Legion, Indianapolis, Indiana. Department Officers may be addressed at their Department Headquarters, care of the Department Adjutant, whose address is in each instance, given below.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS

ALABAMA—Commander, Matthew H. Murphy; *Exec. Comm.*, E. J. Winslett; *Amer. Chmn.*, Thomas M. Owen, Jr.; *Adjutant*, Joe C. Yates, 738 First Nat. Bank Bldg., Birmingham.

ALASKA—Commander, John P. Walker; *Exec. Comm.*, Harold F. Dawes; *Adjutant*, George E. Mann, Juneau.

ARIZONA—Commander, Bert H. Clingan; *Exec. Comm.*, Andrew P. Martin; *Amer. Chmn.*, Claude D. Jones; *Adjutant*, D. L. Little, 408 Capitol Bldg., Phoenix.

ARKANSAS—Commander, Leigh Kelley; *Exec. Comm.*, Joe Morrison; *Amer. Chmn.*, Heber L. McAllister; *Adjutant*, P. E. Sisney, Hot Springs.

CALIFORNIA—Commander, Buron R. Fitts; *Exec. Comm.*, Charles H. Kendrick; *Amer. Chmn.*, Walter Lineberger; *Adjutant*, Fred F. Bebergall, Room 270, City Hall, San Francisco.

CANADA—Commander, H. H. Hessler, 2119 Esplanade Ave., Montreal, P. Q.

CHILE—Adjutant, Thomas W. Palmer, Jr., Chile Exploration Co., Chuquicomata.

COLORADO—Commander, Victor W. Hungerford; *Exec. Comm.*, Harry A. Sullivan; *Amer. Chmn.*, J. Foster Symes; *Adjutant*, Morton M. David, 410 Interstate Trust Bldg., Denver.

CONNECTICUT—Commander, John F. Pickett; *Exec. Comm.*, Justus J. Fennell; *Amer. Chmn.*, James S. Hurley; *Adjutant*, Thomas J. Bannigan, Room 23, Allyn House Bldg., Hartford.

CUBA—Commander, Walter F. Martin; *Amer. Chmn.*, Maj. Arthur G. Bonton; *Adjutant*, E. E. Myers, Habana 100, Havana.

DELAWARE—Commander, John P. LeFevre; *Exec. Comm.*, Thomas W. Miller; *Amer. Chmn.*, James H. Hughes, Jr.; *Adjutant*, Henry G. Parker, Armory, 12th and Orange Sts., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Commander, James A. Drain; *Exec. Comm.*, James A. Drain; *Amer. Chmn.*, John L. Hougardy; *Adjutant*, Frank T. Fuller, American Legion Bldg., 823 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington.

ENGLAND—Commander, John S. Fell; *Adjutant*, Paul Henniger, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S. W. 1.

FLORIDA—Commander, J. L. Billingsley; *Exec. Comm.*, Dr. Davis Forster; *Amer. Chmn.*, William P. Smith; *Adjutant*, S. L. Lowry, Jr., Citizens' Bank Bldg., Tampa.

FRANCE—Commander, Francis E. Drake; *Exec. Comm.*, Francis E. Drake; *Adjutant*, Norman B. Coster, II, Rue Edouard VII, Paris.

GEORGIA—Commander, Allen L. Henson; *Exec. Comm.*, Sam A. Cann; *Amer. Chmn.*, Eugene Oberdorfer; *Adjutant*, J. G. C. Bloodworth, 501 Majestic Bldg., Atlanta.

HAWAII—Commander, John K. Butler; *Exec. Comm.*, Leonard Withington; *Adjutant*, Henry P. O'Sullivan, Public Utilities Commission, Honolulu.

IDaho—Commander, Leo F. Bracken; *Exec. Comm.*, O. W. Worthwine; *Amer. Chmn.*, McKee Morrow; *Adjutant*, Lester F. Albert, Boise.

ILLINOIS—Commander, William R. McCauley; *Exec. Comm.*, Milton J. Foreman; *Amer. Chmn.*, Ayers Boal; *Adjutant*, William Q. Setliffe, 324 S. Sixth St., Springfield.

INDIANA—Commander, Leigh R. Gignilliat; *Exec. Comm.*, Dr. T. Victor Keene; *Amer. Chmn.*, Frank M. McHale; *Adjutant*, L. Russell Newgent, 518 Hume-Mansur Bldg., Indianapolis.

IOWA—Commander, Hanford MacNider; *Exec. Comm.*, D. F. Steck; *Amer. Chmn.*, Phineas M. Henry; *Adjutant*, James F. Barton, 513 Flynn Bldg., Des Moines.

KANSAS—Commander, Thomas A. Lee; *Exec. Comm.*, W. W. Holloway; *Amer. Chmn.*, John N. Floyd; *Adjutant*, Frank E. Samuel, Memorial Bldg., Topeka.

KENTUCKY—Commander, M. K. Gordon; *Exec. Comm.*, Emmet O'Neal; *Amer. Chmn.*, Nathan Bloom; *Adjutant*, S. S. Jones, 714 Intersouthern Bldg., Louisville.

LOUISIANA—Commander, Oswald W. McNeese; *Exec. Comm.*, T. Semmes Walsley; *Amer. Chmn.*, A. T. Witbeck; *Adjutant*, A. R. Christovich, Royal and Conti Streets, New Orleans.

MAINE—Commander, Albert Greenlaw; *Exec. Comm.*, Albert Greenlaw; *Amer. Chmn.*, Robert Hale; *Adjutant*, James L. Boyle, 108 Maine St., Waterville.

MARYLAND—Commander, Charles F. Macklin; *Exec. Comm.*, D. John Markey; *Amer. Chmn.*, Garland Powell; *Adjutant*, William W. Cook, Howard Street Armory, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS—Commander, James T. Duane; *Exec. Comm.*, James T. Duane; *Amer. Chmn.*, William B. Munro; *Adjutant*, Leo F. Spillane, 179 State House, Boston.

MEXICO—Commander, Leigh H. Rovzar; *Exec. Comm.*, Leigh H. Rovzar; *Amer. Chmn.*, W. S. Oliver; *Adjutant*, Irving C. White, Apartado 649, Mexico, D. F. Cable address: American Consulate, Mexico City.

MICHIGAN—Commander, Guy M. Wilson; *Exec. Comm.*, Alton T. Roberts; *Amer. Chmn.*, A. H. Ganser; *Adjutant*, Lyle D. Tabor, 333 West Lafayette Blvd., Detroit.

MINNESOTA—Commander, A. H. Vernon; *Exec. Comm.*, Dr. A. A. Van Dyke; *Amer. Chmn.*, Royal A. Stone; *Adjutant*, M. P. La Fleur, Old State Capitol, St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI—Commander, Dr. Ira L. Parsons; *Exec. Comm.*, Dr. Ira L. Parsons; *Amer. Chmn.*, William A. Percy; *Adjutant*, Glen H. Smith, Jackson.

MISSOURI—Commander, John F. Williams; *Exec. Comm.*, Jerome F. Duggan; *Amer. Chmn.*, Charles W. Bartlett; *Adjutant*, Edward J. Cahill, 123 Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City.

MONTANA—Commander, W. G. Ferguson; *Exec. Comm.*, C. E. Pew; *Amer. Chmn.*, Alex. Levinski; *Adjutant*, Ben W. Barnett, Helena.

NEBRASKA—Commander, Robert G. Simmons; *Exec. Comm.*, Ed. P. McDermott; *Amer. Chmn.*, Dr. E. C. Henry; *Adjutant*, Frank B. O'Connell, 314 Richards Block, Lincoln.

NEVADA—Commander, H. M. Payne; *Exec. Comm.*, H. M. Payne; *Amer. Chmn.*, Dr. Claude H. Church; *Adjutant*, T. L. Withers, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Commander, Reginald C. Stevenson; *Exec. Comm.*, Reginald C. Stevenson; *Amer. Chmn.*, David P. Stevens; *Adjutant*, George W. Morrill, State House, Concord.

NEW JERSEY—Commander, Leonidas Coyle; *Exec. Comm.*, Leonidas Coyle; *Amer. Chmn.*, Charles F. H. Johnson; *Adjutant*, C. P. Hutchinson, 86 Park Place, Newark.

NEW MEXICO—Commander, John W. Chapman; *Exec. Comm.*, Herman G. Baca; *Amer. Chmn.*, Bronson M. Cutting; *Adjutant*, Tom G. Trammel, Dept. Hdqs., Santa Fe.

NEW YORK—Commander, Charles G. Blakeslee; *Exec. Comm.*, W. R. Pooley; *Amer. Chmn.*, Thomas A. Wilson; *Adjutant*, George S. Kelly, 302 Hall of Records, New York City.

NORTH CAROLINA—Commander, Cyrus D. Hogue; *Exec. Comm.*, Wade H. Phillips; *Amer. Chmn.*, Henry A. Tolson; *Adjutant*, C. K. Burgess, Gilmer Bldg., Raleigh.

NORTH DAKOTA—Commander, F. R. Landers; *Exec. Comm.*, C. L. Dawson; *Amer. Chmn.*, George H. Russ, Jr.; *Adjutant*, Jack Williams, 315 Broadway, Fargo.

OHIO—Commander, John R. McQuigg; *Exec. Comm.*, John R. McQuigg; *Amer. Chmn.*, Charles L. Darlington; *Adjutant*, Hugh K. Martin, 335 S. High St., Columbus.

OKLAHOMA—Commander, H. B. Fell; *Exec. Comm.*, Roy Hoffman; *Amer. Chmn.*, E. D. Bixby; *Adjutant*, Earle M. Simon, 222 State Capitol, Oklahoma City.

OREGON—Commander, The Rev. William S. Gilbert; *Exec. Comm.*, George A. White; *Amer. Chmn.*, Rogers MacVeagh; *Adjutant*, Ed. J. Eivers, 226 Morgan Bldg., Portland.

PANAMA—Commander, Fred De V. Sill; *Exec. Comm.*, Fred De V. Sill; *Amer. Chmn.*, I. W. Pickett; *Adjutant*, R. G. Lester, Box N., Balboa, Canal Zone.

PENNSYLVANIA—Commander, David J. Davis; *Exec. Comm.*, David J. Davis; *Amer. Chmn.*, Edgar W. Baird; *Adjutant*, William G. Murdock, 931 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Commander, Whipple S. Hall; *Exec. Comm.*, Whipple S. Hall; *Adjutant*, A. E. Tatton, Box 1736, Manila.

POLAND—Commander, Cedric E. Fauntleroy; *Amer. Legation*, 37 Senatorska, Warsaw.

RHODE ISLAND—Commander, William P. Sheffield; *Exec. Comm.*, William P. Sheffield; *Amer. Chmn.*, Howard L. Hitchcock; *Adjutant*, John F. Kiernan, Central Fire Station, Exchange Place, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Commander, G. H. Mahon; *Exec. Comm.*, J. Monroe Johnson; *Amer. Chmn.*, Judge Mendel L. Smith; *Adjutant*, W. R. Watkins, Palmetto Bldg., Greenville.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Commander, Fred B. Ray; *Exec. Comm.*, Fred B. Ray; *Amer. Chmn.*, Frank L. Sieh; *Adjutant*, C. J. Harris, 212 Boyce Greeley Bldg., Sioux Falls.

TENNESSEE—Commander, Phil G. Whitaker; *Exec. Comm.*, Harry S. Berry; *Amer. Chmn.*, the Rev. John W. Inzer; *Adjutant*, Guy H. May, 411 Holston Bank Bldg., Knoxville.

TEXAS—Commander, Dr. Guy O. Shirey; *Exec. Comm.*, John S. Hoover; *Amer. Chmn.*, John W. Young; *Adjutant*, Charles W. Scruggs, Dallas County Bank Bldg., Dallas.

UTAH—Commander, Murray W. McCarty; *Exec. Comm.*, Murray W. McCarty; *Amer. Chmn.*, B. J. Welcker; *Adjutant*, John E. Holden, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT—Commander, John F. Sullivan; *Exec. Comm.*, H. Nelson Jackson; *Amer. Chmn.*, E. F. Smith; *Adjutant*, W. Allen Fletcher, Montpelier.

VIRGINIA—Commander, Robert T. Barton; *Exec. Comm.*, J. J. Wicker, Jr.; *Amer. Chmn.*, Dr. B. M. Roszel; *Adjutant*, W. L. Price, 1030 Mutual Bldg., Richmond.

WASHINGTON—Commander, Thomas N. Swale; *Exec. Comm.*, Paul Edwards; *Amer. Chmn.*, C. D. Cunningham; *Adjutant*, Henry A. Wise, Stuart Bldg., Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA—Commander, J. Byron Nickerson; *Exec. Comm.*, Louis A. Johnson; *Amer. Chmn.*, Alfred C. Paul; *Adjutant*, Louis A. Carr, Clarksburg.

WISCONSIN—Commander, Claudius G. Pendill; *Exec. Comm.*, Harold S. Crosby; *Amer. Chmn.*, Philip Edwards; *Adjutant*, R. M. Gibson, Wisconsin Rapids.

WYOMING—Commander, Dr. M. A. Newell; *Exec. Comm.*, Harry Fisher; *Amer. Chmn.*, Peter Q. Nyce; *Adjutant*, Valentine Colonna, City Hall, Sheridan.

NO matter whether your post or department is having a membership drive now or not, it's always open season for Legion recruiters. If you know any ex-service man who hasn't joined yet—tell him about the advantages of belonging to the Legion.

Is Your Address Correct?

If the WEEKLY is not reaching you regularly and promptly, it may be because your name is on the mailing list at an old address.

Be sure that your Post Adjutant has forwarded your latest address to the WEEKLY.

The Post Office Department is notifying us daily that many copies of the magazine are undeliverable because of incorrect address.

When you paid your dues for 1921, did you give your adjutant your latest address? Addresses reaching us on post lists in numerous cases are different from 1920 addresses.

As our files are arranged geographically, it is necessary for us to have your *old* as well as your *new* address in order to locate your name.

We believe that many posts have sent in old addresses taken from post records. If you are not receiving your WEEKLY and are in good standing please write the circulation department, giving your present address, and all of your former addresses, as well as your post number.

We want you to get the WEEKLY *regularly*, so notify us *promptly* of any change in address.

Your cooperation will be appreciated.

AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY
627 West 43rd St., New York City



KAHN Quality Tailoring Insures Comfort and Economy

KAHN Made-to-Measure Clothes and U. S. Army Uniforms combine fine, all-wool fabrics, authoritative design, and quality hand tailoring with a price you are willing to pay. Due to the great volume in which they are produced, KAHN Made-to-Measure Clothes are no more expensive than the better sort of ready-to-wear clothes. But what a difference in the satisfaction and comfort.

No matter where he goes, the KAHN tailored man enjoys the consciousness of being fault-

lessly attired. He is always at ease. He is utterly immune to criticism. The world knows he is "right."

This has given the buyer confidence in KAHN quality, which, in turn, has bred success for the KAHN institution and made us the world's largest producers of fine, tailored-to-measure clothes.

To insure clothes comfort this summer, go to your nearest KAHN dealer today and *be measured.*



KAHN TAILORING COMPANY

of Indianapolis, U. S. A.



MADE TO MEASURE
CLOTHES

The President to the Legion

AMERICANS have never been much given to the establishment of holidays and fete days. Perhaps our national life has been so short, and entirely within so matter-of-fact and practical a period of the world's history that we have been little moved by the sentiments that such occasions inspire. Yet, I think no nation has ever established a national day of consecration that represented a more lofty and ennobling sentiment than does our national Memorial Day. To its observance we have brought the full measure of sincere reverence and gratitude that a great people is ever to entertain for those who have made the great sacrifice in its behalf.

Memorial Day marks our recognition of those who, from our national beginnings, have deserved the most that the Nation could give of gratitude and appreciation. It reminds us that in every generation, from Lexington to the Argonne, our valorous sons have well deserved the highest tribute that a nation fortified, defended, preserved, could give to them. Whenever the demand has come, and wherever it may have called the sons of our proud land, it has always been answered. Though we have never been a militant or war-loving people, there has been no time when Americans did not rise to the full measure of the requirement which national honor and national safety imposed upon them. When national safety was the cause, the response was always insistent and decisive. When civilization summoned, and our sons were called to other seas and skies and soils, we saw the same promptness, the same zeal, the same devotion.

On this Memorial Day of 1921, we stand, I trust, very close to peace achieved, to safety insured. May it be our common aim and purpose that, in the coming years, our Nation's aim and policy shall be directed to make certain that there shall be least need for further sacrifices, greatest guarantees of the stability, the permanence and the inspiring character of those institutions of liberty to which our Nation has been dedicated.

Warren G. Harding

The Logic of Loyalty

Devotion Comes Naturally When a Land of Opportunity Plays No Favorites

By Newell Dwight Hillis

MULTITUDES of our best citizens have no time to phrase the reasons why they love their country. Were they to stop and call the roll of golden arguments they would begin by saying that, much as they love this land, with its mountains, plains and rivers, they love far more the big ideals of the republic. This is the one land that from the beginning has stood consistently for five ideas that represent the very genius of our institutions.

We have religious liberty, in that every man, Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, is free to worship God according to his own light and conscience.

We have political liberty, with every man and woman free to express his or her judgment as to the great problems that confront the nation.

We have educational liberty, with free schools, made attractive for all young minds and hearts.

We have industrial liberty, with the right to buy and sell in an open market, and to climb to any height, according to one's industry, ability and aspiration.

Last of all, we have the American family, that is the first institution of the republic, and the very spring of our national greatness.

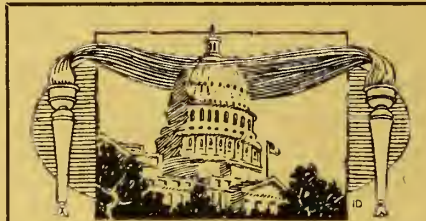
Our civilization is woven not of iron and steel threads named railways; it is woven out of laws, sentiments, and social ideals. The republic is not an autocracy, like Prussia with its Czar; not a democracy, after the fashion of Switzerland, where every man is his own congressman and senator; our Government is a representative republic. Lincoln called it "the last best hope of earth." Gladstone asserted that the Constitution is "the greatest piece of work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." William Pitt was not an American, but the Prime Minister of England, when he read our Constitution and exclaimed, "It will be the wonder and admiration of all future generations, and the model of all future Constitutions." Daniel Webster, in one of the noblest orations ever pronounced by the genius of man, said, "I stand upon the Constitution; I need no other platform; the ends I aim at shall be my country's, my God's and truth's."

The statesman is the man who discovers God's way of doing things, and then copies these eternal principles into terms of time—through just laws. Hamilton must have had this idea in mind when, with reference to the Constitution, he said, "The sacred rights of mankind are not to be rummaged for among old parchments or musty records; they are written as with a sunbeam upon the whole volume of human nature, by the hand of divinity itself." It could not be otherwise.

The soldiers of our late war, appreciating the immeasurable value of our

free institutions, dedicated themselves to the defence of the republic in the hour of assault, and after their victories gave themselves to another task—that of bringing these free institutions to bear upon the mind and heart and conduct, not alone of millions of immigrants but of all American citizens. No other land ever had so many defenders who are apostles of the gospel of freedom and disciples of Lincoln, Washington and Roosevelt—men who were voices for the genius of the founders and fathers. Given twenty years, these knights of liberty will make the republic the educator of all the world in self-government.

All young men, of whatever race, must love their country because of the splendid chances given by the republic.



NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS has found in the pulpit a national fame. His voice reaches a few thousands weekly in his Brooklyn church and in lecture halls, but his words on printed pages reach millions daily. He has written many books on religious and ethical subjects, but the writings which have made him notable are those on political and economic topics of the day which have appeared in newspapers and magazines. He has popularized sermons in type.

By way of preeminence ours is the land of opportunity. Caste and class privilege are still potent in Europe, but the republic plays no favorites. Here all the barriers have been cleared from the paths that lead to office, honor and land. The doorway to the temple of success is never closed, by day nor by night.

And what a story is this, of the history of the builders of the republic! Washington comes from a rich man's manor house, and Lincoln from a poor log cabin. John Adams starts by way of Harvard College, and Garfield by way of the canal path, toward the White House. McKinley begins as a widow's son in a western village.

How many of the leaders of the republic came in from field and farm and factory! By wrestling they acquired strength. They learned in suffering what they taught in song, oration and law. Our republic is the real mother of men. The test and value of her institutions is the chances she has given to her children.

In Europe, the child wakens to find its feet must move in a deep cut worn by centuries. Caste and tradition force the ambitious boy to stay where his fathers fulfilled their career. But in this land, the republic makes opportunity and equality, intelligence and loyalty, the golden watchwords for all gifted youth.

Our native land deserves well of us all by reason of the number of the good things it has bestowed upon its sons and daughters. Striking indeed the contrast between the life of the average family in Europe and that of the United States. In contrasting the census of 1910 in this country and certain foreign nations, we find that every time a working man's family in Europe had one good thing, a family in the United States had four good things. Every time an Austrian, an Italian, or a Finn had one loaf of bread, or one pair of shoes, or one room in his house, the American worker had four loaves of bread, four pairs of shoes, and could live in a house with four rooms.

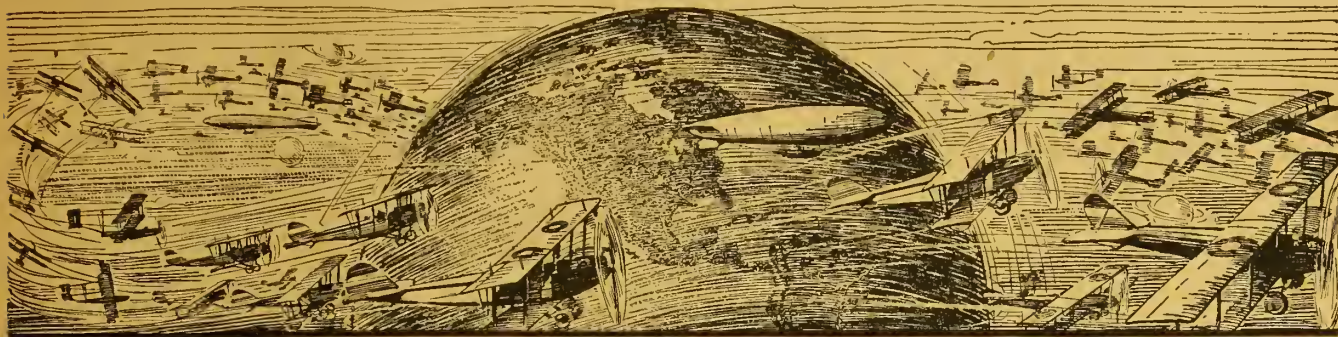
Nevertheless, our Secret Service tells us that we have millions of people in this country who for one reason or another place the old European government above our Constitution, prefer some foreign language—as for example, the German—to our language, and have been bitterly disappointed that they have not been able to bring about a general revolution here.

Just why these people prefer the red flag or a foreign flag to the Stars and Stripes we know not. It is not hard to understand that refugees are everywhere trying to escape from Russia, to get away from the horror of Lenine's communism! But why try to destroy this republic, and set up Marxian socialism? Why fill our land with starving children and ragged women, with deserted cities and streets filled with corpses?

So long as men prefer light unto darkness, and day rather than night, one would suppose that other men would prefer this republic with its prosperity, its abundant food, its open chances, to those leprous lazar houses named Petrograd and Moscow! Little wonder, therefore, that all red-blooded men of the United States have a downright adherence to the Constitution, make brave protest against Bolshevism, or the recrudescence of German autocracy and militarism.

Many leaders today have called down upon their own heads the bitter epithets of enemies who are trying to undermine from within our institutions and our Government. Let us say with Grover Cleveland, "We love these patriots for the enemies they have made."

This article has been prepared under the direction of the Americanism Commission of The American Legion, Henry J. Ryan, National Director.



What Shall Be Our Military Policy?

The Commander of New York's National Guard, in War and Peace, Discusses the Problem of Defense

By Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan

WHAT shall be America's military policy? That is a difficult question to answer, for in large measure it cannot be answered until the policy of state is determined and made known to those who are to fix the military policy.

Military policy necessarily has a direct and intimate connection with the policy of state. Indeed, logically, it should be the result of the latter. It is not within the province of the War Department to determine, for example, the attitude of our Government toward other governments, or whether we are to engage in undertakings abroad that might be considered by other nations as unwarranted interference with their established rights. Obviously these are policies of state which are to be determined by other departments of the Government.

From what we know of our people and of our government representatives, we believe that our foreign policy contemplates no unfriendly or unreasonable attitude toward any other people. The thought, however, illustrates the contention that before the question of military policy can be intelligently discussed it must be considered in relation to assumptions that must be made concerning the policy of our Government toward other nations and toward questions that now exist and may exist between us and them.

It is safe, therefore, for the purpose of this paper, to assume that the policy of our Government now is and will continue to be predicated upon good will toward other nations, a desire to avoid war, and a determination to avoid in every reasonable manner situations which might lead to war. If we assume that this is our policy of state, then it is logical to assume in relation to our military policy that it should fundamentally be a defensive policy.

Now, in relation to defensive policies and defensive strategy, it is well known that at times the best form of defensive strategy includes offensive undertakings for the purpose of bettering the general defensive situation. An army charged with the defense of a frontier at the outbreak of war might well find it the correct thing to do to invade the enemy's territory at one or more points for the purpose of breaking up hostile

troop concentrations, destroying railroads and bridges, or raiding stores and supplies. Many other variations of this principle will suggest themselves to the mind of the reader. In the organization of an army, therefore, it is elementary that though it may be organized for the maintenance of national policies which are entirely defensive in their essence, it must be given the power to hit without waiting to be attacked, and it should be organized and trained accordingly.

Still another consideration in relation to military policy is the question of the location and extent of the national domain and the character of its topography. For example, a defensive military policy for a mountainous and compact country like Switzerland would differ greatly from a policy formulated to meet the defensive needs of a country like China. In our own case, our domain covers a large part of the continent of North America and includes a wide diversity of topographical features. Again, Alaska is separated from the major part of the continental domain by a portion of the Dominion of Canada. Again, the island possessions present features of the defensive problem with aspects of their own, and particularly in relation to the latter it is impossible to consider an adequate defensive military policy without making at least some assumptions in relation to our naval policy.

In order first to dispose of the phase of the discussion which has to do with the outlying possessions, it is reasonable to assume that any naval policy we may have contemplates the naval defense of the island possessions. This in turn means that in the event of war our Navy will maintain control of the sea and thus make seizure of the island possessions by enemy expeditionary forces impossible.

In spite of this assumption, however,

THIS article by Major General O'Ryan is the third in a series of articles by nationally known authorities on the question of American military policy. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood and Admiral R. E. Coontz already have contributed their views

a reasonable military policy would include some modest measures of military protection for these islands. Otherwise by mere rioting or raiding an enemy, in anticipation of war or before there could be adequate naval concentration, might by a sudden *coup*, gain their physical possession. If, however, the enemy navy defeated our Navy and gained possession of the sea, then it would seem to be obvious that the enemy could land at will on the island possessions sufficient troops of an expeditionary force readily to overcome the resistance of any garrison that might be maintained there, while at the same time we would be denied the use of the sea for the transport of reinforcements. And it is a logical conclusion of this assumption that the greater the garrison, the greater would be our loss resulting from its unpreventable capture by the enemy.

A defensive military policy should therefore contemplate the maintenance of garrisons in the island possessions of sufficient numbers to maintain our sovereignty against minor raids, insurrections and a sudden *coup*, but no greater than would seem to be reasonable for such purpose. And doubtless the expense of maintaining the needed force could be cut down by organization and maintenance of native troops as a substantial part of the whole. The principles supporting the foregoing have application to the Panama Canal and to Alaska.

In relation to the continental limits of the United States, it is a common assumption that the size of the regular force should be sufficient to garrison the coast defenses and fortifications, as well as to provide an expeditionary force, patrol the border, and constitute at least a substantial part of the regular increment of the war army. If, however, by garrisoning the existing defenses is meant the maintenance of regular troops at posts which would have no war value, then it is not believed to be a part of a correct military policy to justify the maintenance of any troops for such purposes.

Many of our coast defenses are incapable of defending anything. Progress in armament, gunnery and ships has moved such defenses out of the military picture. Their continued mainte-

nance is unprofitable and wasteful. Apparently they are continued for no other reason than that they were once begun, and we have assumed that, being "coast defenses," they constitute defense. Some of these places occupy valuable land in or near great cities, and from the proceeds of their sale the Government would receive very considerable sums of money which could be applied by reappropriation to real defense, such as mobile coast armament and properly positioned fixed batteries.

Proper economy in the administration of military policy as well as the demands of modern training cry aloud for the abandonment and sale of military posts which terminated their military usefulness years ago. The claim that Regular Army troops are necessary to garrison existing posts and defenses in the United States is unjustified unless it can be shown that the maintenance of such places serves some military purpose other than providing shelter for the troops maintained to garrison them.

The real job of the Regular Army is to provide an up-to-the-minute expeditionary force to protect the interests of the United States when the national will has been defied, to provide an adequate number of trained staff officers with which to conduct the peace-time training of both professional and non-professional officers, to build up and maintain in time of peace the necessary structure of the great army needed in time of war, and, as well, to maintain in efficient manner during peace time the Regular Army part of the American Army.

Obviously the very best soldiers will

conscientiously disagree concerning the size of a Regular Army for the accomplishment of the missions above mentioned. General Pershing and Major General Wood, in their testimony before the Senate Military Committee, placed the figures very much lower than those advocated by other officers possessing much less experience and a narrower point of view.

The unfortunate part of this question is that members of Congress apparently are apt to measure the need for professional officers in terms of the strength of the Regular Army, without any regard to the demands of the other parts of the Army, to wit, the National Guard and the Reserves, and without reference to the needs of preparedness in the fields of study and training, invention and test, administration, inspection, military information, war plans, etc. It may be added too that few members of Congress are intimately familiar with the heavy demands made upon the commissioned personnel of the Regular Army for the maintenance of an adequate system of military education without which the whole scheme of defensive organization will fall down. Every war has shown the imperative necessity for the trained staff officer, and no war has shown it more convincingly than the World War.

It is this mistaken point of view held by so many members of Congress that serves as a temptation to some officers to exaggerate the need for a large Regular Army, in order to justify a sufficient number of regular officers for the purposes above mentioned. Such officers lose sight of the fact that very much of the expense of maintaining a large regular force goes for the main-

tenance of the enlisted man of the Regular Army—his recruitment, clothing, pay and subsistence more particularly.

In the last analysis the extent of our military preparedness and the character of our military organization will be determined in the future, as it has been in the past, by the cost to the taxpayers. The more of the money raised for purposes of military preparedness that goes for the maintenance of the Regular Army enlisted man, the less there will be available for building up an adequate organization and the maintenance of an adequate number of well trained officers. If the number of professional officers to be maintained by the Government is to be measured in terms of the Regular Army enlisted strength, then we may as well assume that we will have no military preparedness and will be hopelessly outclassed by any first-class power during the first phases, at least, of war.

One of the first efforts, therefore, toward the attainment of a correct military policy is to secure understanding on the part of Congress of the need for professional officers in excess of any relation to Regular Army enlisted strength.

With an adequate number of trained professional officers for the conduct of the needed professional schools, and with the admixture of such officers with officers of the National Guard and the Reserve Corps in the staff positions of units of the non-professional organizations of the Army, a very much better understanding and mutual appreciation of one another's abilities and limitations will obtain in the future than has been the case in the past. It is plain

(Continued on page 21)

The First To Go West

By Lieut. Harvey L. Miller, U. S. N.

THE question of *when* our fallen comrades went west is strictly neither here nor there—the real point is that millions of them were ready to answer the last muster at any time the Commander called. Still, the answer to the question, "Who really was the first American service man to die in the World War as the result of a hostile act?" must be of genuine interest to all veterans.

Early in April, 1917, not many hours after our declaration of war against the Imperial German Government, the steamer *Vacuum* was torpedoed in mid-ocean without warning. The attacking U-boat made no attempt to rescue the crew, which put to sea in small boats, facing bitter cold weather and a choppy sea.

The commander of the Navy armed guard crew aboard the *Vacuum* was Lieut. Charles C. Thomas, U. S. N. The guard, taking to a boat, drifted for some time, and its members began to suffer keenly. Lieutenant Thomas gave some of his warm garments to members of the crew who had been forced to escape with what they had on their backs. Not many hours later he died of exposure and was buried at sea.

To him goes the honor of being the first to go west.

The writer served as an enlisted man

under Lieutenant Thomas on board the cruiser *Cleveland* in 1912 on the Pacific Coast. Thomas was a prince of an officer, loved and respected by all on board. He was a slight fellow, short of stature—in fact, the smallest officer we ever saw in the uniform of the Navy. But he was big inside. He proved that.

Early in the war the writer, at that time commanding officer of a traveling Navy recruiting party, again crossed the trail of Lieutenant Thomas when the recruiting party stopped at Grass Valley, California, Thomas's birthplace and boyhood home. This was just a few months after the sinking of the *Vacuum*. In Grass Valley, a little gold mining town in the hills of northern California, Thomas had been as popular and well liked as on the decks of the *Cleveland*.

It is entirely fitting and proper that a California naval post of The American Legion should be named in honor of Thomas, and seagoing American sailormen who are eligible for membership in the Legion should be interested in Charles C. Thomas Post No. 244, American Legion, of San Francisco.

It is also peculiarly fitting that the commander of this post is Commander William Glassford, U. S. N., who became famous as the hero-skipper of the destroyer *Shaw* during the World War. The *Shaw*, convoying the giant

Aquitania, troop-laden, suffered a serious mishap when her steering gear jammed while she was cruising on the usual zig-zag formation, cutting back and forth ahead of the great troop-ship. The *Shaw* was headed straight for the racing bow of the *Aquitania*. Commander Glassford had a choice of two things. He could slow down and allow the *Shaw's* knife-like bow to strike the *Aquitania* amidships, thus saving the *Shaw* but taking great chances on sinking the transport. Or he could speed up and just get to the *Aquitania's* bow, allowing the great vessel to strike the shell-like destroyer. This might sink the *Shaw*, but it would save the *Aquitania* and her precious cargo of doughboys.

Glassford chose the latter course. The *Shaw* was cut in two. Ninety feet of her bow sank like a plummet. Wonderful seamanship was displayed here. The crippled engines were raced full speed astern. The crew used planks to shore up the torn bulkheads, and the *Shaw* backed safely into an English port, where she was rebuilt and again placed in commission.

One of our newest and fastest destroyers has been named in honor of Lieutenant Thomas. The U. S. S. *Thomas* is now in the Reserve Destroyer Flotilla based at Charleston, S. C.

The New Boxing Rules

After 177 Years America Inserts Some Improvements into
Fistiana's Manual of Etiquette

By William Henry Nugent

FOR the first time in history, America now has its own professional boxing rules. The English regulations, official here ever since 1743, have been supplanted by the regulations adopted by the International Sporting Club of New York. Last fall, by act of the New York Legislature, the new rules became official for all boxing contests in that State, and in January fifteen of the sixteen States which legalize boxing adopted them. Delegates from these States have formed themselves into the National Boxing Association of the United States, an organization which now controls boxing in much the same way as the Amateur Athletic Association controls amateur track and field sports. The American rules—better known as the International rules, after the club which brought them to life—are now virtually universal in this country. They have received the official sanction of Army and Navy authorities for service competitions.

It is under these new regulations that Carpentier and Dempsey will fight at Jersey City on July 2 for the heavyweight championship of the world. Both boxers have already had experience with the International rules. Dempsey knocked out Miske and Bill Brennan according to the International's blue book, and Carpentier fought under them in wrestling the light heavyweight crown from Battling Levinsky.

The new American rules mark the fifth great change in Fistiana's jurisprudence in 177 years. Each alteration has tended to make the sport cleaner and fairer. The first crude measure, for instance, written in 1743 by Jack Broughton, a gymnasium owner and champion of England, prohibited the old custom of fighting without a rest until one or the other contestant dropped from exhaustion or was so badly beaten he could not stand up.

Instead, Broughton inaugurated a system of rounds by requiring a pugilist after a slip, a knockdown or fall from a wrestling hold to return to his corner for thirty seconds before resuming the conflict. He compelled fighters at the call of time to toe the scratch, an actual line marked in the center of the ring, and he forbade ear-biting, gouging or jumping on a man on the ground.

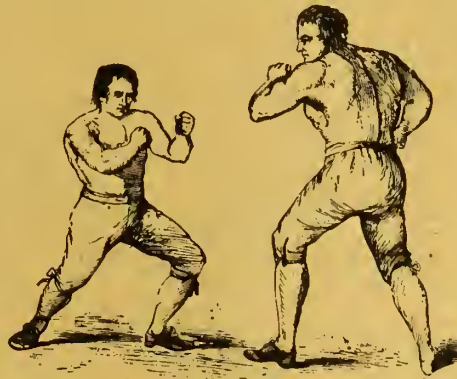
In 1838, a revision of Broughton's rules barred butting with the head and required fighters to walk unassisted to the mark at the start of a round. Before that the seconds carried their man, often swollen-faced and groggy, to place him on the scratch. For example, Broughton himself, severely whipped in the battle in which he lost the championship, sat on his second's knees and sobbed: "I am blind but not beat. Lead me to the mark and I'll win the day yet." Little wonder that before

the rules of 1838 many bruisers were killed in these battering contests.

The third revision, made by the Pugilistica Benevolent Association of England in 1860, prohibited a fighter from dropping to the ground without being struck. "Going to grass to avoid" the old timers considered good strategy, which accounts for some of those four and five hour battles our grandfathers tell about.

Next came the Marquis of Queensberry rules, and with them a new era dawned on Fistiana. The three previous efforts to correct abuses had done much for the sport, but not enough. Professional prize-fighting in the sixties had fallen into ill-repute. Fixed fights, gambling, rowdiness such as witnessed at the Heenan-Sayers contest, when the crowd cut the ropes and rioted in the ring, undermined the sport and threatened its destruction. Then gamblers beat and nearly killed a sporting editor, a cripple, who foolishly consented to referee a contest. This was the last straw.

Public opinion turned its thumbs down on the Fancy. Stringent laws forbade fighting. The police hunted professional pugilists over meadow and heath to prevent mills. England's best fighter, Joe Goss, served a term in jail, and Mace, the champion, fled to



The 1789 crouch—Tom Johnson vs. Isaac Perrins at Banbury, England. Johnson originated the phrase, "The bigger they are the harder they fall." But the bout went the other way

America. But the game did not die.

It was the amateurs saved boxing. Young English aristocrats who recognized its value as an exercise sparred with the gloves at Oxford and Cambridge. After graduation, to keep alive their interest in boxing and other sports they organized at London in 1865 the Amateur Athletic Club under the leadership of John G. Chambers, who was graduated from Cambridge that year, where he had won fame as a boxer, swimmer and all-around athlete. In true promoter fashion

Chambers announced in 1866 a grand athletic tournament for "gentlemen amateurs," including track and field events, water-sports and boxing matches. As, no rules existed for sparring, Chambers sat down and wrote out a set which became famous as the Marquis of Queensberry rules.

They were so named because the eighth Marquis of Queensberry, a youth just out of school, presented the cups in the three classes—heavyweight, over 158 pounds; middleweight, 158 pounds; lightweight, 140 pounds. The Marquis, who knew nothing about prize-fighting, was asked to give the cups because the sixth Marquis of Queensberry, "Old Q," had been a noted sportsman and patron of prize-ring battles.

Little did Chambers or the young nobleman realize how famous the rules would become. They were written exclusively for amateurs, who were required to give references. So few and simple are the famous regulations that they are quoted here in full:

To be a fair standup boxing match, in a twenty-four foot ring, or as near that size as practicable; no wrestling or hugging allowed; the rounds to be of three minute duration and one minute time; if either man fall through weakness or otherwise he must get up unassisted; ten seconds to be allowed him to do so; the other man meanwhile to retire to his corner, and when the fallen man is on his legs the round is to be resumed and continued until the three minutes have expired, and, if one man fails to come to the scratch in the ten seconds allowed, it shall be in the power of the referee to give his award in favor of the other man.

A man hanging on the ropes in a helpless state, with his toes off the ground, shall be considered down; no seconds or any other persons to be allowed in the ring during the rounds; should the contest be stopped by an unavoidable interference, the referee to name time and place for finishing the contest as soon as possible, so that the match must be won or lost, unless the backers of both men agree to draw the stakes. The gloves to be fair-sized boxing gloves of the best quality and new; should a glove burst or come off, it must be replaced to the referee's satisfaction. A man on one knee is considered down, and if struck is entitled to the stakes. No shoes or boots with spriggs allowed.

The final clause in the regulations proved considerable of a puzzle to the International Sporting Club committee which formulated the present regulations. When the rules were first printed in this country "springs" was substituted for "spriggs" by an over-zealous proofreader, and the supposed correction survived.

"I wonder why they wore springs in their shoes?" someone asked. "How could springs give a man an advantage?"

And no one was able to answer him. So they asked some survivors of the old bare-knuckle school of fighters if they had ever worn any springs in their

(Continued on page 19)

THE LEGION IN REVIEW

Legionnaires the World Over Prepare Fitting Observances of Memorial Day

MEMORIAL DAY is at hand—the day when, in the homeland and on foreign soil alike, the Legion will stand forth in united performance of its pledge of honor to the dead of America who stood as her bulwark in war. The tiny farming village will see its group of veterans marching behind the flag, the great city will see column on column of uniformed men swinging through its streets with the inspiration of every man the same—honor to the dead.

There will be, in the present, many a thought of the past. Reminiscence will go back over the last few years and find in the memories evoked much that is reverent and much that is stirring. One year ago on Memorial Day the tramp of the Legion rang from coast to coast as it turned out in its strength to pay its tribute to the comrades who have gone before. The hands of the Legion on that anniversary laid wreaths, as they will this day, on graves of America's soldier and sailor dead the world over.

Memory will go back, as well, to the Memorial Day two years ago spent in French billets and aboard ship and in American camps when all thoughts led to home. But, above all, memory will go back to the Memorial Day of 1918, to the historic week when Cantigny fell in the first independent offensive of American forces, and when American troops, hurled into the breach at last in full force, were racing to hold the line at Chateau-Thierry. It is the spirit of that battlefield Memorial Day which, the Legion promises, shall not perish.

As The American Legion looks back upon the impressive Memorial Day exercises which were carried out on May 30, 1920, in practically every American cemetery in France, England and Belgium, the chief recollection is of the deep sentiment and brotherhood, sympathy and affection displayed by the French people and the French government in joining with their American comrades in honoring those who died that civilization might live.

Under the leadership of The American Legion, the American Memorial Day Committee, whose chairman is Col. Francis E. Drake, reassembled this spring and again undertook the organization of commemorative ceremonies for the coming May 30th. Thanks to the experience of last year, it has been found possible to proceed upon lines of organization such as assure that on this Memorial Day, the last on which American dead will lie in scattered parts of France, one of the most impressive tributes of all time will be paid to the memory of the soldier dead of two nations which fought side by side.

Paris Post No. 1 has taken the lead in the organization and execution of the task involved in this observance. Delegations will journey to the places where there are American graves, and individuals will visit the more remote spots. The principal ceremonies will be held at the four permanent American military cemeteries, Romagne, Belleau Wood, Bony and Surèsnes. Because of the disinclinations being made at Romagne by the Graves Registration Service, the ceremony there will be more intimate than public. General Allen, commanding the American forces on the Rhine, is expected to send a band and a company of infantry to participate

in the exercises at Surèsnes cemetery on the outskirts of Paris. In Paris, the American churches have united for a memorial service on Sunday, May 29.

Small delegations of Legionnaires are to journey to the cemeteries at Toul, Ploisy, Chaumont, Tours, Le Mans, Angers and Talence, while individual Legionnaires will carry wreaths to Romagne, Letanne, Thiaucourt, Seringes-et-Nesles, Fismes, Villers-Tournelle, Dijon, Bazoilles, Vittel, Mesves, Lambezellec (Brest), St. Nazaire, Nantes, Savenay, Limoges, Clermont-Ferrand, Aix-les-Bains, Rouen, Le Havre, Juilly and Meaux.

The French Army has signified its intention to participate officially in all ceremonies where American delegates are present, and the French veterans' organizations, which, with The American Legion, are members of the Inter-Allied Veterans' Federation, have expressed their intentions to attend every ceremony. The French veterans' societies have formed a special committee to work with the American Memorial Day committee and its chairman is Captain de Senechal, president of the Camarades de Combat. He attended the National Convention of The American Legion at Cleveland last September.

The American Graves Registration Service is devoting to this Memorial Day the same thought which has marked its every effort in caring for the graves. It is preparing a wreath for each soldier's grave and wreaths honoring the French dead to be placed in every cemetery where the men of both nations lie buried, the expense being covered by the Memorial Day Committee from funds forwarded through National Headquarters by The American Legion. The extent of the task is emphasized by the fact that American dead still remain in 400 cemeteries. In scores

of cemeteries there is only one American grave.

The American consuls throughout France also will assist in the observance of Memorial Day. In such cities as Brest, Nantes, Limoges, Lyon, Rouen and Le Havre, the consuls have formed committees of resident Americans which are co-operating with The American Legion, the French veterans' societies and the French Army.

In connection with the observance of Memorial Day National Headquarters has issued a bulletin containing the first draft of the permanent ceremonial work of the Legion covering Memorial Day exercises. The ceremonial, which contains the recommendations of the last National Convention, was prepared by the National Committee on ceremonials.

Progress for the Disabled

TO place the case of the disabled clearly and concisely before Congress was vital to the enactment of an ultimate program of justice and efficiency. The American Legion has done and is still doing this with might and main. But it has not stopped and is not stopping here. Largely through its insistence and influence, definite progress has been made under the existing laws, faulty as they are, in bringing about far-reaching changes for the better in administering government relief to the disabled.

What practically amounts to the consolidation of bureaus and decentralization of the work of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the field has been accomplished. Such preliminary consolidation and decentralization at least has been effected as to tide over the situation until Congress can act. Immediately after the report of the Dawes committee to the President, the Secretary of the Treasury took steps to consolidate the United States Public Health Service and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. This was done by the simple device of a Treasury regulation, because both bureaus are under the Secretary of the Treasury.

This left the Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education still laboring as a separate agency for the disabled with distinct offices, files, channels and personnel throughout the country. Since the Federal Board is not in the Treasury Department or in any way affiliated with it, it appeared difficult to bring vocational education in under the new consolidated bureau, but Uel Lamkin, director of the Federal Board, acting with the approval of the Board, and the retiring director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, acting with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, arranged for a complete consolidation in the field of all activities of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and the Federal Board.

Briefly, consolidation as thus effected in the district offices means one office in one and the same building, one set of files, one group of personnel, one preparation of papers, one set of regulations, one rating and one joint action on a case. The passage of the consolidation and decentralization bill by Congress will simply reinforce a step which has already become operative.

It was at this juncture of affairs, with consolidation, decentralization and reorganization in force and the government's machinery getting off to a new start,

(Continued on page 15)



WITH ALL OUR HEARTS



*Military funeral of Elmer Reynolds, conducted by
Sheldon Beatty Post of Arkansas City, Kansas.*

The Day of Their Honor

(May 30th, 1921)

There isn't a song on the driver's lips as the caissons roll today,
There isn't the jest of the roaring ranks as the columns swing their way;
The old main street is a sunny street and far from the wrath of war,
But a Flag leads on where *they* followed once —the men who will march no more.

The blue of the fleet that swept the seas, the brown of the wild Argonne,
The men of musket and mauser days, come, shoulder to shoulder, on;
The caissons roll and the columns swing in the old "One, two, three, four,"
And the ranks close in where *their* files are blank—the men who will march no more.

The poppies bloom on the fields of France, and the North Sea waves are gray,
The plow runs fallow at Gettysburg and Morro is years away;
The grass is green where the crosses stand and the sky bends smiling o'er,
And a land bares head in their name today—the men who will march no more.

S. M. E.

EDITORIAL

We love life, but there are things we love even more than life, and we feel that we are loyal to all that is highest in America's past when we act on the belief that those only are fit to live who are not afraid to die.—Theodore Roosevelt.



Memorial Day

ON a pleasant afternoon in early June three years ago, when all Paris was gay with sunshine, an American hospital on the outskirts of the beleaguered city was choked with the wounded that flooded there from the fighting on the Marne. Many lay in the garden outside and others carpeted the halls and stairways, but they managed to find a bed for one dark-haired young soldier who had been shot seven times through the body by a German machine gun. His life was ticking out, but when a Y. M. C. A. secretary went through the ward distributing pencils and paper, he asked for some and started at once on a letter home. Two sentences of it had been written when, a half hour later, they found him dead. His letter read:

"Dear Mother: We attacked the Germans yesterday and chased them five miles. I am slightly wounded in the ankle."

That was the spirit of 1918. Countless men like him—men as loved and as loving, young fellows as full of hope and plans and the joy of living as any of us who later came rollicking back to everyday life—lie now beneath the little white crosses. Whatever we may now think of that life, we owe it to them. The world we live in, with all its evil and all its good, is of their saving. The least and the most we can do each year is to report in person or in spirit to those crosses, there to start fresh on the only task they have left us, the job of so living that that world should prove worth the price they paid for it.

Two Posts

TWO towns of 5,000 people lie in one county in a Middle Western state. In each town there is a post of The American Legion. The people of the one town know that their town has a post because they read occasionally a notice in the town's newspapers announcing that on the following Friday evening John W. Smith Post will hold its regular semi-monthly meeting. On the Saturday after this notice appears, another item states that John W. Smith Post held its regular meeting. That is all the item says. A stranger asking anybody in the town about The American Legion would be told that it was "a society of the boys who were in the war." Aside from that, nobody knows much about it. The town simply is aware that the post exists.

In the other town, however, things are different. The

stranger stepping from a train sees a poster announcing that Robert H. Jones Post maintains clubrooms at 145 High Street and will welcome all visiting Legionnaires. Happening to pick up a local newspaper several hours later, the stranger reads that Jones Post will meet that night to discuss many problems of interest not only to Legionnaires but to the people generally. The newspaper item tells what those problems include—the proposal to plant poplar trees along the Lincoln Highway in the valley, the proposal to establish a war museum which in time will be transferred to a Memorial Building if one is ever erected, the organization of the baseball team for the new season, the proposal to hold an aerial tournament on the Fourth of July. These and other questions the newspaper item mentions. Next day, as he is leaving town, the stranger sees another copy of the newspaper telling what Jones Post had decided to do at its meeting. The stranger asks the friendly old man who sells him a cigar "what kind of an organization" Jones Post is. "It's a great outfit," he is told, and the friendly old man recites what Jones Post did last year. He knows all about it.

The difference between these two posts is this. The one leaves to chance the handling of the news of what it does. The other post has a publicity committee which sees that the editors of the local papers know all that the post is planning and doing. The power of this post grows with the added understanding which each one of its accomplishments gives to the people of its community. Jones Post has learned how to speak for itself.

Paying the Whole Bill

MANY well-intentioned people who would not think of failing to meet their personal obligations appear to regard the Allies' insistence that Germany live up to the terms of the peace treaty as a heartless display of international usury. No one of them would think of telling the grocer, "I'm paying you for every item except the three pounds of lamb chops—we expected company that day and they failed to appear—" yet many of them

detect imperialism rampant in France's attitude of complete fulfillment of the treaty as opposed to almost complete fulfillment.

The best illustration of this is the question of disarmament. Where is the point in collecting billions of gold marks from Germany and allowing her at the same time to maintain a military nucleus around which a great fighting machine could be constructed which could swarm into France and take the whole indemnity back to the vaults of the Deutsche Bank—plus the expenses of invasion? Yet many see in the pressing of the disarmament issue only Gallic revenge.

Common sense, a quality on which most Americans pride themselves, should dispose of the argument that Germany needs a large fighting force to lay the peril of incipient communism within her borders. The French Government knows how serious or how negligible such a menace is. France is no more desirous of seeing Germany go Bolshevik than she is of seeing Hohenzollernism restored at Potsdam. A sovietized Germany would be a greater menace to France than a remilitarized Germany. France has as good an idea of the need for internal police as Germany has—and as keen a concern in the direction in which democratic Germany plans to jump, if it jumps at all.

A Memorial Day Message

From the National Commander

ON this Memorial Day a mighty nation will bow its head in memory of the men who died that the nation might live—men of Bunker Hill, of Gettysburg, of Santiago and of the Argonne.

The American Legion joins the nation in its reverence for the dead; but the Legion also claims a deeper kinship for those who gloriously fell in the World War. For these men were our comrades-in-arms, linked to us by the strongest of ties.

We shall visit every grave, at home and abroad, and we shall speak words of comfort to the dear ones who mourn. But we shall not only give, we shall receive. For, as we stand at their graves, our comrades will speak to us. They will remind us of the dangers that beset our beloved land, of the enemies, within and without; of the long fight that must be waged. The voice of our comrades comes to us like a call to arms. "Fight on, fight on!" it urges.

F. W. GALBRAITH, JR.

THE VOICE of the LEGION

Responsibility is disclaimed for facts stated or opinions expressed in this department. Because of space demands, letters are subject to abridgement.

Mutual Benefit

To the Editor: I believe the time is now ripe for the Legion to establish a mutual benefit association to provide insurance against sickness, unemployment and death. Such insurance might be provided by collecting twenty-five cents a month from each member.—WALTER C. SCHULZ, Charles H. Kell Post, Cleveland, O.

Government Jobs

To the Editor: Reading in the newspapers that the Italian government is going to give all government positions to ex-service men, giving disabled men the preference if they are qualified, I am moved to ask why our Government could not adopt the same policy. Thousands of American veterans are walking the streets, out of work, while our government departments are overloaded with women clerks and self-anointed patriots. Even in the Headquarters of the Army Corps Areas you will find women clerks holding down jobs that veterans ought to have.—A. L. Murray Hill Post, New York City.

When Fond Recollections

To the Editor:

I'm bored by the clangor and rumble and roar
Of the Now and the Afterwhile;
And I know that these thoughts of Times Gone By
Are old and out of style,
But I can't help lookin' back down the road,
And callin' back to mind
The Good Old Days and the Grand Old Life—
But I've left it all behind.

I've lived it all over a thousand times,
And I dream of it ev'ry night.
I've got my dough-boy's equipment
All hangin' around in sight.
I like to tell 'em about it,
But no one here has time,
So I'll have to crab to the Legion,
And I'll try to crab in rhyme.

It's great to live with life out ahead
And mingle with all mankind;
It's different with me—I've lived my life
And I've left my life behind.
I can't be bothered with things of today,
They're pressing and urgent, of course;
I'm fighting over the battles again
Of the American Expeditionary Force.

I've lived my life. I can't go back
To the things I used to know.
A soldier can't be a civilian again,
Though he puts up a valiant show.
But all the time the Good Old Days
Are callin' this back to his mind—
That he's lived his life, and every day
He's leaving it farther behind.
—EMIL A. RANDALL, McKellar Post,
Nowata, Okla.

Non-Taxable Compensation

To the Editor: Many of the large army of tax assistants found in banks and private offices, made the mistake of informing disabled veterans that the compensation they received under the War Risk Insurance Act of September 2, 1914, as amended on June 25, 1918, was taxable income. This is not true. Regulation 45, Article 72, states that no assessment of any Federal Tax may be made on allotments, family allowances, compensation or death or disability insurance payable under the War Risk Insurance Act of September 2, 1914, as

amended, even though the benefit accrued before that date. Bulletin 14-21, Ruling 1543, Solicitor's Opinion 97, states that in the amendment (to the War Risk Insurance Act) of June 25, 1918, exemption from all taxation was extended to payments made under Articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Act of September 2, 1914. This exemption applies only to the War Risk Insurance Act and is not in any way applicable to money received under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of June 27, 1918. This act contains no provision against taxation. The War Risk Insurance Act is not in any way a part of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, having different objects in view. Compensation received under the War Risk Act is not taxable, while that received under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is taxable income.—J. T. JORDAN, Berkeley, Cal.

The Merchant Marine

To the Editor: I have been waiting for someone else to start this, but I guess it's up to me. I am a former member of the wartime Merchant Marine, operated by the United States Shipping Board and supposed to have had a share in winning the war along with the Army and the Navy. In fact, President Wilson issued a proclamation to that effect. When Congress passed the \$60 bonus measure, we were not included. While I could use the \$60 advantageously, it doesn't mean one hundredth part as much to me as being regarded by Congress as a slacker. We did our bit the same as millions of others, and we only ask what the others get. We left our homes, our jobs, and offered all, and we received even a worse deal than the other service men, with the exception of the disabled. Mine was not a play-safe job. We manned ships that never stopped for anything, many of them not even carrying a two-pounder.—HARRY P. BARTON, General George A. Custer Post, Battle Creek, Mich.

Colorado Calls

To the Editor: Items in the magazine recently told of the antipathy that existed in certain sections toward veterans suffering from tuberculosis coming to communities in the hope of obtaining the benefits of the climate. May I call attention to the fact that no such prejudice exists in Lyons, Colo., where altitude, climate, living facilities and all other conditions are extremely favorable for men who have tuberculosis. The town is in a growing territory affording opportunities for a man who recovers to become self-supporting. Any man who has at least \$50 a month will find no difficulties here, and some do get along on less than this amount.—O. J. RAMEY, Lyons, Colo.

Madame Speaks Out

To the Editor: I have so often heard and seen sympathy offered to men who married "one of those French girls" that, after two years of married life, I pray those kind souls to save their sympathy for themselves and whoever needs it. Our husbands do not.

Our soldier husband is our hero, the boss in his home. He has a home. He saves money. He finds all a man seeks when he gets married in all the little nothings of his everyday life. He has a ready little girl to please him, to agree with him, enjoy humors and good laughs, finds his clothes kept in order by fingers who can sew—and what is not the least is the full understanding of their froggy wife of what he went through during the war. It was hell all right, but it takes one who suffered from it to know.

I think it a great pity that Americans

ignore and will ignore all what the men who were overseas deserve. For a few short and too rare leaves in Paris (where they did not, after all, have as much fun as they say they did), how many hours have they spent in lonely camps, in horrid trenches surrounded with death or in hospitals enduring the very worst, and everywhere carrying the moral suffering of being far from home, lacking news and affection more than food?

Yet they kept on going, smiling not to cry perhaps, with that saddish smile of satisfaction of accomplished duty, so the dear ones at home could live and business keep on. There may be no bonus. Some may forget. We won't, and every day we try to prove to our soldier husband that he did not fight for nothing. I am the happy proud wife of an Infantry shavetail who was gassed and wounded, but he is well taken care of and well cared for by a wife who knows and remembers.—P. C. B., "ONE OF THEM FRENCH WAR BRIDES," Los Angeles, Cal.

A Light Blue Sunday

To the Editor: I do not believe in suppression of Sunday baseball, but I do believe movies should be closed on Sundays. Most people find Sunday their only opportunity for playing or seeing a baseball game, whereas moving picture shows are open every evening of the week. If I want to see a picture show, I do not wait until Sunday so I can howl against the blue law campaign.

I would ask A. F. if he really believes his argument for the free use of conscience will hold water. If we allowed people's consciences to operate unrestrained our lives and property would not be safe.

It is common knowledge that Sunday observance is a national asset and makes for progress. Other nations which are lax in observing Sunday or have no Sabbath have gone into the discard pile or have remained backward. We have too much red talk and not enough obedience to the blue laws every State has on its statute books.—C. B. WATERS, Adjutant, Cottrell-Boylan Post, Antwerp, Ohio.

The S. A. T. C. Comes Back

To the Editor: Why shouldn't the S. A. T. C. men receive a state bonus along with the other non-combatants who swore allegiance to their flag and their country? Why should a few narrow minded men like "Still In" attempt to disregard the half million men who enlisted with the same spirit of fighting that millions of others enlisted? The S. A. T. C. men in my outfit were kept on the go from 5:30 in the morning until nine o'clock every night of their service except Wednesday nights, when they were allowed from six to nine to smoke up enough cigarettes to last them until the next Wednesday night. Wasn't their War Risk Insurance money and Liberty Bond money deducted from their pay too, just the same as for the rest of the men? Didn't they drill for weeks in their own civvies before they got uniforms and shoes? Didn't they lug those Russian rifles around with the same spirit as any other out-of-luck victim who didn't get across "because the war ended too soon"? Weren't they expected to affiliate with The American Legion? Didn't they get the first bonus issued? Didn't they get their Victory buttons? Didn't they parade for the bonus? Are they not soldiers? These are only a few of the thousands of things I would be glad to debate with "Still In" personally.—L. I. MARKEL, Post 177, Newport, Pa.

BURSTS and DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will

be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address Editor Bursts and Duds.

The Psychological Moment

Reginald was trembling but he knew the music must be faced.

"Shall I ask your father for his consent tonight, darling?" he inquired.
"You had better," spoke up the small brother unexpectedly from behind the sofa.
"Pa's in his stocking feet."

A Safety Raiser

Mrs. Nosey: "Did you hear that awful racket across the street last night? Tony's little boy misbehaved and he thrashed him with a razor strop."

Mrs. Peery: "Oh, how perfectly barbarous!"

Discrimination

Said an elderly maiden named Claire:
"Of husbands I've not had my share,
Kate's had three cremated,
I've never been dated.
She's got them to burn. Is that fair?"

Nipped in the Bud

A Buddy stopped drinking Budweiser.
His Buddy said to him, "Bud, why sir?"
The first Buddy said:
"I've a much clearer head
And feel certain that I'm a bud wiser."

He Knew

Pvt. 577538: "What made you quit fussing that ma'mselle so all-of-a-sudden?"
Pvt. 577535: "Aw, she kept talking about what her father would do if he caught us kissing. I don't know much of this lingo, but 'Pa compree' was plenty good enough for me."

The New Ae-knee-id

I sing of styles and the Deb,
Who dresses for August in Feb.
She puts on a seal skin
To cover her real skin,
And stockings of spidery web.

Hints for Prospective Army Cooks

To Cure Ham: Enter it on sick report and paint it with iodine.
Roasting K.P.'s is not advised as it makes them too hard-boiled.

Pickling of army dead beats may be accomplished by applications of Jamaica ginger or other substitutes for the real article.

Serving the men in the line-up for seconds with crisp words, well heated, will overcome the habit.

Dates should be left out of all dessert recipes. The men should be obliged to rustle their own.

The hard-shell crabs wearing looie bars are not edible, being too tough and too tart. We read with glee, however, that they are considered delicious by certain Fiji Islanders.

Slipping the champ crapshooter a small steak will often enable him to bring home the bacon.

To warm chili beans put on the campaign hats with the fleece lined chin straps.

The jam in the mess line becomes sour and bitter if allowed to stand too long before serving.

Business Associates

"Who's the swell guy you was just talkin' to?" asked Tony the bootblack.
"Aw, him and me's worked together for years," answered Mickey the newsboy.
"He's the editor of one of me papers."

Appendix to a Short History of the War

"Pull in your ears."
"Rumors from Headquarters."
"Aw, roll yer own."
"Give this man some C.C.'s."
"C'mon. Snap it up."
"No compree."
"Vinegar blink."
"Souvenir de guerre?"
"Double time with full packs."
"You want to live forever?"
"Furloughs for Christmas."
"Reading your shirt."
"Everybody gets seven days in Paris."
"Gangway for a petty officer."

A Certainty

"The time will soon come," bellowed the orator, "when women will get men's wages."
"Yes," muttered a melancholy voice from the rear of the room. "Next Saturday night."

So There Now

Mabel: "How did you feel when Jack kissed you in the tunnel?"
Helen: "I felt as if I never wanted to see him again."

Mistaken Identity

"Cap'n, suh," explained the unbleached motorcycle courier who had unsuccessfully attempted to navigate a French highway in night traffic, "everything was jest goin' along fine, and den Ah see mah chance to dodge in between two motorcycles."
"Well, what of it?"
"Dat's all dey was to it, Cap'n suh. Dem two motorcycles was a truck."

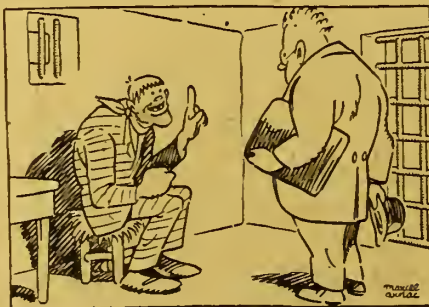
A Magnificent System

In these days when the streets are so perilous, every man who goes about the city ought to be sure that his pockets are in good order, so that when he is run down by a roaring motor-truck the police will have no trouble in identifying him and communicating with his creditors.

I have always been very proud of my pocket system. As others may wish to install it, I will describe it briefly. If I am found prostrate and lifeless on the paving, I can quickly be identified by the following arrangement of my private affairs:

In my right-hand trouser leg is a large hole, partially surrounded by pocket.

In my left-hand trouser pocket is a com-



CAUSE FOR TEARS

"If you expect to be acquitted, your wife will have to weep a little during the trial."
"That's easy. Just tell her I'm going to be acquitted."

plicated bunch of keys. I am not quite sure what they all belong to, as I rarely lock anything. They are very useful, however, as when I walk rapidly they evolve a shrill jingling which often conveys the impression of minted coinage. One of them, I think, unlocks the coffin where I secretly preserve the pair of spats I bought when I became engaged.

My right-hand hip pocket is used, in summer, for the handkerchief reserves (hay fever sufferers, please notice) and, in winter, for stamps. It is tapestried with a sheet of three-cent engravings that got in there by mistake last July, and adhered.

My left-hand hip pocket holds my memorandum book, which contains only one entry: "Remember not to forget anything."

The left-hand upper waistcoat pocket holds a pencil, a commutation ticket and a pipe cleaner.

The left-hand lower waistcoat pocket contains what the ignorant will consider scraps of paper. This, however, is the hub and nerve center of my mnemonic system. When I want to remember anything I write it down on a small slip of paper and stick it in that pocket. Before going to bed I clean out the pocket and see how many things I have forgotten during the day. This promotes tranquil rest.

The right-hand upper waistcoat pocket is used for wall-paper samples. Here I keep clippings of all the wallpapers at home, so when buying shirts, ties, socks or books I can be sure to get something that will harmonize. My taste in these matters has sometimes been aspersed, so I am playing safe.

The right-hand lower waistcoat pocket is used for small change. This is a one-way pocket—exit only.

The inner pocket of my coat is used for railroad time tables, most of which have since been changed. Also a selected assortment of unanswered letters and slips of paper saying, "Call Mr. so-and-so before noon." The first thing to be done by my heirs after collecting the remains must be to communicate with the writers of these letters, to assure them that I was struck down in the fulness of my powers while on the way to the post office to mail an answer.

My right-hand coat pocket is for pipes. Left-hand coat pocket for tobacco and matches.

The little tin cup strapped in my left armpit is for Swedish matches that failed to ignite. It is an invention of my own.

I once intended to allocate a pocket especially for greenbacks, but found it quite unnecessary.

On the Square

"We had quite a game up to the boarding house last night."

"Poker?"

"No. The landlady was going to lick one of the boys for not paying his board, I tried to checker, she jumped me, crowned him and told us both to move."

"Did you do it?"

"Chess."

Ways to Do It

Brewster would have no trouble spending his millions these days:

1. Cash a check for an "old friend."
2. Buy oil stock.
3. Bet on a sure winner.
4. Donate to a Democratic campaign fund.
5. Live at a hotel for a week.
6. Stock up his basement.

The Legion in Review

(Continued from page 10)

that a new Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of all soldier relief and a new Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance were named. Both men named were ex-service men, workers in The American Legion and qualified by good business records to appointment. They both have set to work with a will.

Edward Clifford of Evanston, Ill., the new Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who has succeeded Ewing LaPorte in the administration of soldier relief, is primarily a business man—an investment banker. He is a native of Illinois and a graduate of Illinois College and of the law department of Washington University, St. Louis. He came to Washington when the war broke out as a dollar-a-year man, a bond expert in the Treasury Department, and took part in the Liberty Loan drives. He was afterward commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the Quartermaster Corps, made a member of the War Credits Board, put in charge of the Army allotment system under the Chief of Finance and finally sent to France, where he served both at Tours and in the Army of Occupation in the finance service.

Returning to this country in the fall of 1919, Colonel Clifford spent a year in organization work for The American Legion in Illinois and acted as chairman of the Finance Committee of The American Legion Convention at Cleveland last year. He was the first commander of The American Legion Post of Evanston, Ill. Just before accepting the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury he was acting for a group of Chicago and New York bankers in handling the finances of a large manufacturing corporation. During both the 1916 and the 1920 presidential contests he was affiliated with Republican National Headquarters. Colonel Clifford is 47 years old, married and has three children.

The new Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance is likewise a business man—a civil engineer with broad business and engineering experience. C. R. Forbes of Burton, Vashon Island, Washington, was for many years vice-president of the Hurley Mason Company, engineers and contractors, and before that was at work successively at Honolulu, Hawaii, as engineer of Pearl Harbor, commissioner of public works, chairman of the board of harbor commissioners and chairman of the reclamation board. Previously he had been too, an officer in the Regular Army.

Soon after the outbreak of the war with Germany he entered the service as a major of infantry, was transferred to the Signal Corps and made aviation officer of the Western Department. He served subsequently as chief signal officer of the Forty-first Division, the Thirty-third Division and the Ninth Army Corps throughout three offensives. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in September, 1918, and was later awarded the D. S. M. Colonel Forbes is 43 years of age.

The American Legion has been quick to seize upon the fact that new hands are at the helm and has not slackened its efforts to expedite relief to the disabled. The Legion believes that much good can be accomplished under the existing laws and agencies as they now are, without waiting for Congressional action, if red-tape interpretations of the laws can be done away with and a broader policy substituted of reading the spirit rather than the letter of the law.

With this in view, National Commander Galbraith in a recent letter to Secretary Mellon of the Treasury Department set out directly to induce the Secretary to cut several pieces of red tape of the kind that has been gumming the detail for the disabled. He asked first that all veterans with disabilities traceable to the service be permitted to reinstate their government insurance regardless of their present physical condition.

He also asked that a thirty-day notice be granted any disabled man before cutting his compensation.

3 for 25c.

9c for one

Box of 50—\$4.00



3 for 25c

9c for one

WHITE OWL has quality. White Owl has character. You'll recognize White Owl by his fine appearance which is only a hint of the still finer smoking qualities which lie beneath his imported Sumatra jacket.

There isn't a leaf of White Owl which doesn't contribute to your pleasure and satisfaction. Burns evenly! Draws perfectly! Tastes right! Is right! There is no other cigar in quite the same class.

And to think that you can get *three* of them for only *twenty-five cents!*

General Cigar Co., INC.

NATIONAL BRANDS
NEW YORK CITY

Tire Agents Wanted

An auto owner in each locality to use and introduce Mellinger Extra-Ply and Cord Tires. Make big money part or full time. No capital or experience needed. Sample Sections Furnished. **GUARANTEED 8,000 & 10,000 Miles** (No Seconds). Hand made. Finest materials. Shipped prepaid on approval.

FREE TIRES FOR YOUR CAR to one user in each locality. Be first to write quick for special Agents Offer and Low Wholesale Prices. **MELLINGER TIRE & RUBBER CO.** 804 North Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

Home of your next convention. Come look us up.



Our new Catalog, fully illustrated, free upon request. Agents wanted in each Locality. Sterling \$2.50. 10K Gold \$7.50. 14K Gold \$10.00.

C. K. GROUSE CO. 131 Bruce Avenue North Attleboro, Mass.

Delivered to you Free

for 30 day trial on approval. Your choice of 44 Styles, colors and sizes of famous Ranger Bicycles. **Factory-to-Rider** lets you buy at wholesale prices, express prepaid, direct from maker. **12 Months to Pay** your Ranger at once. Many boys and girls easily save the small monthly payments. The Ranger is a better bicycle than you can buy anywhere at any price.

Tires lamps, horns, wheels, parts and equipment at half usual prices. **SEND NO MONEY.** Simply write for our big, illustrated free Ranger catalog with lowest prices and terms. **Mead Cycle Company** Dept. L-166 Chicago



Learn to Dance

You can learn Fox-Trot, One-Step, Two-Step, Waltz and latest "up-to-the-minute" society dances in your own home by the wonderful **Peak System of Mail Instruction.** New Diagram Method. Easily learned; no music needed; thousands taught successfully; success absolutely guaranteed.

Write for Special Terms. Send today for **FREE** information and surprisingly low offer. **WILLIAM CHANDLER PEAK, M. B.** Room 105 4737 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.



Right Dress!

WOMEN like their correspondence paper to look as smartly correct as the uniform of a doughboy on parade.

**EATON'S
HIGHLAND
LINEN**

will pass muster with the girl whose letters you like to receive. She knows the quality and good taste of this beautiful stationery. Give her a box today.

Send 15 cents for a packet of usable samples of all shapes and colors of Eaton's Highland Linen.

EATON, CRANE & PIKE CO.

Sponsors for Correctness in Stationery

New York Pittsfield, Mass.
TORONTO, CANADA

\$100 A WEEK CLEAR PROFIT

American Box Ball

Here's a chance to get into a new and fascinating business. A chance to make big money on a small investment. Open a Box Ball alley. We help you to start.

Pays big everywhere

They are clearing \$100 a week. You can too. C. T. Patterson started with 2 alleys. Cleared over \$800 in 2 months. Now he has 8 alleys and has bought a beautiful home with his profits.

It is all automatic

Alleys operate automatically. Pins are set and balls returned automatically. No help needed. Receipts are nearly all profit.

We Trust You—Get Our Offer

You start with a small payment down, then you pay a little each month. We want live agents to sell alleys. Become an agent alley owner and get your alley at special agent's price.

American Box Ball Co. 910 Van Buren St.
Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED! RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS

Examinations soon. \$1600 to \$2300 a year. Steady life-time job. Common education sufficient. Preference given ex-service men. No "pull" necessary. Mail coupon for Catalog "ALW."

Patterson Civil Service School
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Sirs: Send me without charge your Catalog "ALW." describing this and other fine U. S. Government positions.

Name
Address

AMERICANISM ACTIVITIES

IN the program carried out by the Americanization Committee of Elmer E. Bennett, Jr., Post of Brooklyn, N. Y., there is found a constructive method of instilling American ideals in foreigners that any post, regardless of its location, can adopt. The names of foreigners in the community who had made applications for a final hearing to receive citizenship papers were obtained from the authorities and invitations were mailed to them for a series of lectures to aid them in preparing for the court examination. Members of the post's Americanization Committee delivered these lectures, one each week, over a period of seven weeks. Such topics were presented as "The American Form of Government," "The American Constitution and the Declaration of Independence," "American Patriots" and "The American City." The applicants' interest in the lectures was so great and the benefit to them apparently so marked that it was decided to make the course of instruction a post rather than a committee affair and to continue it permanently.

To promote Americanism among the Boy Scouts, Ralph Gracie Post of Bemidji, Minn., awards a prize of \$5 each week to the Boy Scout with the best record for school attendance and good conduct.

The following members of the Americanism Commission have been announced to serve as designated: One year, Edgar W. Baird, Pennsylvania; Richard F. Beirne, Virginia; E. K. Bixby, Oklahoma; Lindsey Blayne, Texas; Garland W. Powell, Maryland. Two years, Augustus H. Gansser, Michigan; Peyton H. Hoge, Jr., Kentucky; Col. Gordon Johnston, Illinois; Charles H. Kendrick, California; Henry J. Ryan, Massachusetts. Three years, Dwight F. Davis, Missouri; F. O. Norton, Iowa; W. A. Percy, Mississippi; Ernest M. Stires, New York; Leonard Withington, Hawaii. These sub-committees have been announced: Immigration and naturalization, Lindsey Blayne, Chairman; Augustus H. Gansser, W. A. Percy. Publicity, Leonard Withington, Chairman; Richard F. Beirne, E. K. Bixby. Education, Ernest M. Stires, Chairman; F. O. Norton, Col. Gordon Johnston. Speakers, Charles H. Kendrick, Chairman; Edgar W. Baird, Garland W. Powell. Finance, Dwight F. Davis, Chairman; Peyton H. Hoge, Jr., Henry J. Ryan. Radicalism, Peyton H. Hoge, Jr., Chairman; Ernest M. Stires, E. K. Bixby.

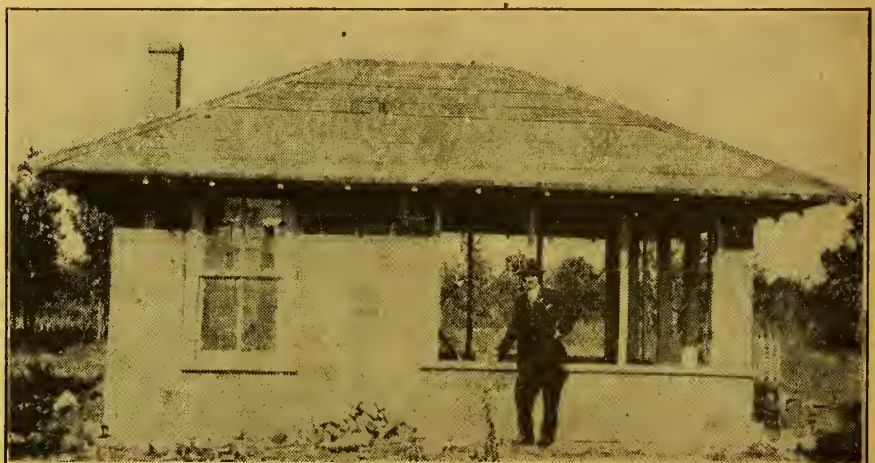
Far-reaching results in the work of Americanism into which the Legion is entering whole-heartedly are expected from recent bulletins asking for cooperation sent

by Henry J. Ryan, Director of the National Americanism Commission, to presidents of teachers' associations and state superintendents and commissioners of education in every State. "In order that real work may be done and definite results accomplished we believe it is necessary for all men and women who are interested in America to join together and concentrate their efforts on one thing—the education of the children of America to become truly patriotic American citizens," declares one of the bulletins. "We are asking the teachers of the country to join with us in the program we have outlined for the American Legion." It is urged that teachers' associations inform the National Americanism Commission of the dates and places of their meetings in order that a representative of the commission may appear at the meetings to discuss educational questions and cooperation.

The way to combat the distribution of radical literature is being demonstrated by the Legion in Milwaukee, where the Milwaukee County Council is effectively counteracting this influence by circularizing the city with All-American literature. Ten thousand copies of the Legion's Americanism chart have been distributed in homes and schools and 140,000 copies of a publication devoted to American ideals and the Legion also have been sent broadcast.

To impress upon newly made American citizens the dignity attached to that state, Atlantic City (N. J.) Post held a mass meeting at which all successful applicants for final naturalization were handed their papers with impressive ceremonies. The idea of holding ceremonies for new citizens is spreading rapidly through the posts of the Legion and is doing much to inculcate the principles of Americanism.

Once again the Legion has demonstrated how a whole State can be awakened at the call of patriotism. "Loyalty Week," launched by the Legion in Wisconsin as a reconsecration to the ideals of America, recently roused hundreds of communities. It was a movement in which the Legion entered with the eager cooperation of townspeople and civic organizations, and its program was thorough. Loyalty committees were formed by posts representing all leading local organizations, speakers delivered addresses on loyalty in the schools, homes blossomed with flags, great mass meetings were held, loyalty sermons were preached in churches and parades marched down main streets. Typical celebrations with these features were directed by Kendall and Alma Posts.



THE American Legion Memorial Hospital which has been completed at Kerrville, Tex., and leased by the Legion to the Public Health Service, has a number of two-patient cottages such as the one shown here in course of construction. The hospital, built by public subscription, will eventually care for 500 tubercular veterans.

PRO AND CON

Editorial Comment on the Activities of
The American Legion



—Indianapolis News.

AN interesting example of The American Legion's purposes and activities is found in its objection to the proposed migration of the Canadian Mennonites to Mississippi. The objection is made on the ground that the Mennonites are pacifist, German-speaking, and incapable of assimilation.

Governor Russell of Mississippi, over the protest of the Louisiana and Mississippi American Legion posts, has welcomed the Mennonites to their proposed new home in Wayne and Green counties in his State. In doing this he submits that he is acting according to law. "The Mennonites," Governor Russell says, "may be conscientious objectors to military service, but President Wilson recognized such people during the war and made special provision for them. I am giving them a guaranty only of what the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every one who enters its doors."

Of course Governor Russell is strictly correct, but the events preceding and during our participation in the war showed the menace of foreign-sympathy groups in our midst and the undesirability of foreign-language groups that are unassimilable as well as fanatically pacifist. Though liable to error, The American Legion is altogether patriotic in purpose.—*Valdosta (Ga.) Times.*

The mass meeting in the Coliseum—a meeting dedicated to perpetuated American fidelities—will be an inspiration. Under the spell of that inspiration, shall we not all join with the Legion in a renewal of that American allegiance which the Legion typifies and which it continues to live uncompromisingly?—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.*

It seems only a little while ago, when about all one heard in public was a lot of fellows going around abusing Uncle Sam, his institutions and almost everything else. They were men who should have been kicked out of the country, but they did not lack followers. Now we have the sturdy American Legion standing solidly behind our Government. They will be a terror to the "near" Americans and fault-finders. The war was a calamity but it revived patriotism in this country.—*Ada (Minn.) Index.*

Colonel Galbraith, head of The American Legion, has declared war on the hyphen. He wants to punctuate him. And bring him to a full stop.—*Greensboro (N. C.) Record.*



Everything for
Smoke - enjoyment
- nothing for
show

20 for 25¢

FATIMA CIGARETTES

"Nothing else
will do"



PATENT-SENSE

"The Book for Inventors & Mfrs."
By Return Mail FREE. Write
LACEY & LACEY, Dept. I, Washington, D.C.
Established 1869

A. E. F. Panoramic Battlefield Photographs

Send for list
SCHUTZ, 613-A 14th St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pain's Fireworks For the Fourth of July, Etc. Contractors for War Signals Used Overseas

We Specialize in All Kinds of Effects for Sham Battles

SUGGESTIONS AND ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED

PAIN'S FIREWORKS, INC.

18 PARK PLACE
NEW YORK

111 WEST MONROE ST.
CHICAGO

Every Man in the Army had his picture taken some time or the other

YOU AMONG THEM

While you may be unaware of the fact, you and your outfit were photographed hundreds of times—

It has been a big job to locate all of the pictures of each separate division that participated in the War, but we have just completed it, at the cost of thousands of dollars and a lot of hard work—

Separate catalogues of each Division are now ready for mailing, with a complete list of pictures, arranged by location, incident, personnel and their official number—

As evidence of good faith, we are making a nominal charge of fifty cents for the catalogues, which will be refunded as soon as you have ordered six or more pictures at their low cost, of \$1.00 each, or six for five dollars.

SEND FOR CATALOG FIRST. BE SURE AND STATE NO. OF YOUR DIVISION

A. E. F. PHOTO SERVICE, Inc.
WILKINS BLDG. WASHINGTON, D. C.

3 Shirts for \$3.59



Rush your order in today sure. Genuine Swoizene shirt material, extra fine count, very high luster. Latest effects, most beautiful black, blue and lavender stripes. Guaranteed fast colors, rich looking, wear better than silk. Cut extra full, coat front style, soft French turn-back cuffs.

We Guarantee to refund your money immediately if you can match these shirts for less than \$6.50. Don't pay high retail prices. Order yours today sure, before it is too late. Delivery charges paid—another big saving. Send no money, all three shirts \$3.59 C. O. D. Give neck size.

Bernard-Hewitt & Co.

Dept. E145 900 W. Van Buren St., Chicago



Learn Auto

and TRACTOR BUSINESS
Earn \$150 to \$400 a Month
Thousands have learned here in 6 to 8 weeks and are making big money as repair men, drivers, and superintendents. Many own garages making \$500 per month. **Big Book Free.**

RAHE SCHOOL, Dept. 2005
Kansas City, Mo. Cincinnati, O.



Wanted—Railway Mail Clerks

\$1600 First Year

Every Man or Woman

over 16 should

send coupon

Ex-service men

get first

preference.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE

Dept. L-190, Rochester, N. Y.

First: Send me, without charge, (1)

sample Railway Mail Clerk Examination

questions; (2) schedule showing places

spring examinations; (3) list of many gov-

ernment jobs now open.

NAME

ADDRESS

NATIONAL SERVICE DIVISION

In these columns the National Service Division, American Legion, 1723 1st St., N.W., Washington, D. C., supplies information concerning compensation, insurance, hospitalization, vocational training, disposition of soldiers' bodies, Liberty bonds, Victory medals, back pay, allotments, travel pay, retainer pay, discharge bonus, state bonus and legislation, civil service, land, probation and parole. Perusal of these columns from week to week will obviate the necessity for many direct inquiries. It is not the aim of the National Service Division to usurp the duties of the governmental bureaus in routine matters and inquiries, but to be of special service where there has been delay in adjustment of individual difficulties. All definite inquiries, claims, etc., should first be referred to the government department under whose jurisdiction they fall. The National Service Division, cooperating with posts and departments, will endeavor to maintain contact between the ex-service man and the Government.

Soldier Dead

APPROXIMATELY 25,000 bodies of a soldier dead have been returned from overseas. Remaining overseas are 52,000 bodies, of which 20,000 are yet to be returned.

Respecting the 52,000 bodies still overseas, attention of the next of kin should be called to the fact that they may yet change their minds about bringing home a soldier's body or leaving it overseas provided the body is in a cemetery which has not been attended to for the last time by the Graves Registration Service and the body consequently given permanent burial in a permanent cemetery. Those next of kin now wishing to make a change, either to have a body left on the other side which they have previously expressed a wish to have returned, or vice versa, should get in communication at once with the Cemeterial Division, Quartermaster General's Office, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. They will be promptly advised as to whether or not their latest wishes can be complied with.

For the benefit of those who have asked the return of bodies which are yet to come home, a simple statement of how the return will be effected will perhaps be of use. The War Department proceeds with the return of the bodies, as they come to cemetery after cemetery, in accordance with the wishes of the next of kin as at the time on file. Four or five days before the ship bringing a body reaches a United States port, almost invariably Hoboken, a telegram goes from the Cemeterial Division of the Quartermaster General's Office to the next of kin advising the date the ship will make port and asking for an immediate confirmation of the shipping directions given for the body. This is necessary, as in many cases these directions have been on file for a year or more and the next of kin have moved. The telegram to the next of kin should be answered immediately by wire and the shipping directions for the body either confirmed or changed.

This settled, the next step will be a telegram from the Cemeterial Division to the next of kin advising the date of burial of the body in a National Cemetery or the date of its arrival at the desired destination. The bodies are invariably conveyed by details from the Army and the next of kin do not have to go to port to meet the bodies. Should they desire to do so, however, they will be allowed to act as convoy of the bodies to their destinations and have their expenses from port to destinations paid by the Government.

The next of kin of veterans of the World War who died either in the service or since discharge are entitled to the standard marble tombstone marker designated as the official headstone for the nation's military and naval dead. To make application for these stones, the next of kin have simply to write in to the Cemeterial Division, Quartermaster General's Office, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., and make the request. No other information is at first

necessary, because immediately upon receipt of such request they will be sent a blank to fill in giving all the required data. None of these headstones are as yet ready for distribution and none are likely to be available for months to come.

Victory Medals

WHILE the distribution of Victory medals has jumped from 9,000 to 15,000 a week since March 20, much of the work of distribution remains to be done. Less than a million and a half medals have been distributed. The Army had given out 969,436 on May 9 and the Navy approximately 325,000. At the rate the distribution is now going it will be five years before the medals are all out. The first medals were given out in the first week of July, 1920.

The American Legion has done more than any other agency to foster and further the distribution of the medals, according to the officials of the War Department handling the distribution. At least one-third of the medals given out have been distributed through Legion posts. In many States the army officers promoting the distribution have been and are occupying headquarters with the department adjutants of the Legion. Legion officials and publications have continually urged all ex-service men to apply for their medals.

The War Department now has a special detail of 24 officers scattered through the country doing everything they can to get ex-service men to take the medals. These officers, with the help of the Legion, have been conducting a drive since March 20, and have nearly doubled the rate of distribution. There is, however, much apathy in the matter among ex-service men, they report. It costs more than ten times as much as a Victory medal is worth in dollars and cents to deliver it. The cost of each medal is 33 cents and of its distribution \$3.50.

Victory medals are now so easy to get that it is hardly necessary to tell a member of the Legion or any ex-service man how to get one. All he needs is his discharge paper, which he does not have to part with in getting the medal. There is a special blank form for certifying copies of original discharge certificates which can generally be had from any one of the offices or agencies distributing the medals. Any notary public or army officer may certify the copies and, by a special action of the War Department, Legion Post Commanders may also certify them. This certified copy of the discharge paper is all that is necessary to get the medal anywhere—through Legion Posts, Victory medal offices, recruiting headquarters, army posts and depots, naval stations, or by writing direct to the Adjutant General of the Army or the Bureau of Navigation, Washington.

In the case of deceased soldiers, sailors and marines of the World War, the medals go to the next of kin. Under these circumstances, the nearest relative should apply to one of the proper agencies, giving the deceased soldier's full name, army serial number, organization, date of death, battles participated in (if known), and relationship of person making application. It is not necessary to present any papers.

American Legion Addresses

National Legislative Committee: 530-536 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C. John Thomas Taylor, Vice Chairman.

National Americanism Commission: National Headquarters, American Legion, Meridian Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Henry J. Ryan, Director.

National Executive Secretary, Women's Auxiliary: National Headquarters, American Legion, Meridian Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Miss Pauline Curnick.

Organization Division, Service Division, Emblem Division and all other departments of National Headquarters and National officials: National Headquarters, American Legion, Meridian Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

The New Boxing Rules

(Continued from page 9)

shoes. Never, replied the old-timers, and neither had they ever known anyone who had. The upshot of it was that the new committee, in full accordance with the Queensberry rules, also decided against the use of springs.

The mystery, however, was cleared up by the present writer, who discovered that the word used in the Queensberry rules was invariably "spriggs," never "springs," thus disproving the misprint theory. Further investigation disclosed that "spriggs" is a north of England word for a wooden cleat. The cleats were worn by laborers in the fields to give them a surer footing, and the custom was quite naturally adopted by fighters who had to face their opposition on the turf. When they took their quarrels indoors, the need for spriggs passed; hence their prohibition in the Queensberry code.

Under the Queensberry rules, the young gentlemen amateurs fought each other dizzy at their clubhouses. Sparring was considered just as legal as fencing, so the law did not interfere. American colleges adopted the Queensberry code in the seventies. Theodore Roosevelt, lightweight, then a Harvard sophomore, reached the semi-finals in a college boxing tournament under them. Athletic clubs gave public exhibitions to crowded houses.

The professionals, barred by law from fighting, looked on with envious eyes and then turned "gentlemen amateurs" to pick up a little money and to circumvent the law, whereupon the reformers started legal battles which have lasted to this day as to what constitutes a prize fight and what a boxing match.

Our own John L. Sullivan insisted on the Marquis's code in his fight with Corbett at New Orleans in 1892, although he had won the championship under the bare knuckle laws ten years before and had once called the Queensberry regulations "dude rules."

Sullivan first adopted the "dude rules" on his tour around the country in the 80's when he offered \$1,000 to anyone who lasted four rounds. John L. found that gloves protected his hands and that he could knock a man just as groggy with his fists encased in boxing gloves as he could with the raw 'uns. In time he grew to like the new code better than the old regulations.

From Sullivan down to the present, every champion—Corbett, Fitzsimmons, Jeffries, Marvin Hart and Tommy Burns (if you will), Johnson, Willard and Dempsey—has fought under the Queensberry rules.

As the years rolled on, the Queensberry code tended to become obsolete. It left too many points unanswered. Different interpretations were placed on the rules by English and American referees. For example, take the clinch. We favored a fighter protecting himself at all times and hitting in the break-away. The British insisted on clean breaks and no hitting coming out of a clinch.

To clear up the differences, the International Sporting Club wrote new rules based on experience and precedent. After conferring three months and after tearing up forty-three preliminary drafts, the committee pro-

Headquarters for Campers and Tourists' Supplies

WE have everything for Campers, Hunters, Tourists, Boy Scouts and Campfire Girls at lower prices than ever before. Order direct from this advertisement. Big purchases direct from the government. Saves you one-half or more on every purchase! A splendid stock of goods that will go fast. Order now! Money back if not satisfied.



CARNIE-GOUDIE CO.
(Established 1908)
Kansas City, Mo.

AL 100—Turo-Camp Tent.
Very fine Olive Drab Army Duck. Almost good as new. Comes in two sections. Buttoned together making tent 7x12 with 2 13-ft. sidewalls. Half section can be attached to auto. Complete with poles as shown in above illustration.
Price delivered..... \$26.75

AL 101—One section Complete with poles.
Price delivered \$13.95



AL 200—Army Wool Shirts. Olive Drab best quality wool shirting material. Thoroughly washed and repaired. **Price del. \$2.65**

New Army Shirts
AL 200 1-2—Brand New O. Ds. as illustrated. Cost over \$5 wholesale. **Special \$4.95**

AL 554—New Flannel Shirts
from French Army. Blues and grays with pin stripes. Two large pockets. Reinforced elbows. Collar fastens with special patent links. A very dressy sport shirt. **Special Price delivered \$2.29**

No. 197—New Olive Drab Cotton Shirts. Light and durable. The regulation khaki. Cost the government over \$2 in million lots. **Our Special price, del. \$1.37**

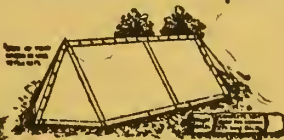
AL 571—New Hip Rubber Boots. Extra heavy solid rubber extension soles. Reinforced throughout. Uppers extend to hips and fasten with rubber strap. Give size. **Price delivered \$4.95**

AL 556—Army Officers Leather Puttees. Mahogany leather beautifully finished. Fine for riding, hiking, etc. Less than half price. **Special \$4.95**

Complete Catalog Outing Supplies for Campers and Tourists



AL 137—Genuine O. D. Army Blankets. Best you can buy. Reclaimed by government methods. Practically like new. Genuine wool. For camping, touring, etc.
Price delivered..... \$4.95



AL 99—Genuine Shelter 'Pup' Tents used by Yanks in France. Just the thing for hunters, campers, hiking trips. Water-proof. Complete with poles, etc. **Price delivered..... \$3.75**



AL 114—Army Raincoat. Purchased from government in large numbers. Made of waterproof khaki cloth. Black metal fasteners. Slightly used but good condition. **Price \$2.95**

Gas Mask Bag made of heavy water-proof canvas. Just the thing to carry your supplies. **Price.....57c**

Army Knives \$1.87
Spiral Leggings, new.....95c
Army Mess Kils 73c
Military Axes \$1.23



AL 111—Army Coat, O. D. Cotton. Reclaimed and laundered. Fine for work, outing, etc. Saves good clothes. Give size. **Price delivered 49c**

AL 112—Army Breeches, O. D. Cotton. Thoroughly repaired. A bargain for everyday work, outings, hunting, etc. Give size. **Price delivered 85c**



AL 99—Pyramidal Tent. Khaki or white. Sz. 16x16; 3 ft. side walls; 11 feet center. In splendid condition. Wonderful for touring, camping, summer use. Complete with poles and stakes. **Price delivered..... \$33.75**



AL 281—Military Luggage Carrier. All steel and collapsible. Fits any car. Adjustable length from 27 inches to 4 ft. Doesn't rattle. When not in use folds neatly on running board. **Special Price, delivered \$4.95**

Money Back Guarantee—Every article sold on our Satisfaction or Money Back Guarantee. You take no risk. Order from this ad. Send for Free Catalog of Bargains.

CARNIE-GOUDIE COMPANY
Dept. AL KANSAS CITY, MO.

A MONEY ORDER OR CHECK SENT PROMPTLY WILL BRING YOU AN ADJUSTABLE BACK BINDER

For THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, holding 52 issues.
Full Book Cloth (Red) at \$1.75 each—Postpaid. Fabricoid Covered (Black) \$2.25 each—Postpaid with THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY embossed in gilt on cover
Binder Department THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY 627 West 43d St., NEW YORK

TWO FORD CARS GIVEN AS GRAND PRIZES



On August 31st, 1921, I am going to give away a new Ford Touring Car, fully equipped, with electric lights and starter, to some one who answers my Ad. and is the most successful in carrying out my simple instructions. In this contest I will also give away a new Model Ford Roadster, fully equipped and thousands of dollars in Cash Rewards, Motorcycles, Bicycles, Gold Watches, Diamond Rings, Phonographs, etc., etc., and in case of a tie I will duplicate the prize tied for.

GET 1,000 VOTES

In the picture are a number of hidden faces. See how many you can find. Some are looking right at you, some turned sideways. You will find them upside down and every way. Mark each face you find with a pencil and mail to me with your name and address. If you find as many as five of the hidden faces I will enter you in this contest with 1,000 votes to your credit and send you full particulars. The two leaders will get these cars. Why not you? Write today SURE.
D. W. BEACH, Contest Mgr., Dept. 396, Spencer, Indiana

Send No Money



Snap this bargain up right now before it is too late. Only limited quantity. Amazing underwear bargain. Greatest ever made.

3 UNION SUITS for \$2.28

DELIVERED FREE

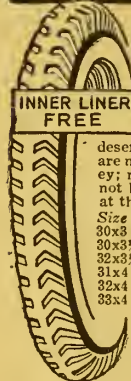
Send postcard or letter today—this very minute, for these three athletic style, white dimity check summer union suits, cut full, well made, wear splendid.

Send No Money—pay only \$2.28 C.O.D. on arrival, no more; We pay delivery charges, another big saving.

WE GUARANTEE TO REFUND YOUR MONEY if you can match these three wonderful summer union suits for \$4.50. Order this amazing bargain this minute before it is too late. Just give name, address and breast measure.

BERNARD-HEWITT & CO.
Dept. G 145 CHICAGO

6000 MILE CORD SERVICE TIRES



Here's Proof of Saving

Exceptional Sale of High Grade Reconstructed Cord Tires. Guaranteed for 6,000 Miles Service. Mr. H. Hulet, General Mgr. of Coast Mfg. Works, Point Pleasant, New Jersey writes: "The durability of your tires is certainly wonderful. Your article deserves the highest commendation. We are making a big saving in time and money; never held up by tire trouble. I did not believe it possible to get good tires at this low price."

Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3	\$5.50	\$1.65	34x4	\$9.25	\$2.60
30x3 1/2	6.50	1.80	34x4 1/2	10.75	2.85
32x3 1/2	7.50	2.00	35x4 1/2	11.00	2.90
31x4	8.50	2.40	35x4 1/2	11.50	3.00
32x4	8.75	2.45	35x5	12.25	3.20
33x4	9.00	2.50	37x5	12.75	3.35

State whether you want straight side or clincher, plain or non-skid. Send \$2 deposit for each tire ordered; \$1 deposit on tubes, balance C. O. D. subject to examination; 5 per cent discount if full amount is sent with order.

SUPERIOR TIRE COMPANY

Dept. K1 633 First Avenue New York

YOU don't have to know
a note of Music to

BE A COMPOSER

Melody writing has now been reduced to a few simple, easily mastered principles. You can learn these secrets in your own home, in a short time, without a piano. We train you to prepare a complete melody, ready for the publisher. Write for Literature.

First National Conservatory of Melody Writing
1416D BROADWAY, N. Y.

\$800 Secures 105 Acres, Crops Horse, 7 Cows and

Helpers, brood sow, poultry, machinery, household furniture, cream separator, crops, etc.; on improved road, convenient advantages; machine-worked fields cut 40 tons hay; 15-cow spring-watered pasture; 500 cords wood, 50,000 ft. timber; variety fruit; 8-room house, maple shaded lawn, 12-cow barn, spring water, garage. If taken now \$2500 takes all; see page 15 Illus. Catalog 1100 Bargains, FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 P. B., Nassau St., New York City.



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.,
118 West 31st Street, New York

duced regulations in keeping with the age and abreast of America's increased prestige in pugilism.

The International rules of 1920 have revolutionized the sport. Many old customs and malpractices have been given the air. Gaze at this rule in force to-day: "Fans shall be used between rounds, the swinging of towels being prohibited." Also, only three seconds may assist a fighter, and they "must remain seated and silent and shall not throw water on a principal and in any way assist him" during the rounds.

One wonders how Monsieur Francois Deschamps, manager of Carpentier and chief second in all his fights, will behave under these restrictions at the Dempsey fight. Francois has a habit of jumping into the ring if he thinks Georges is not getting a fair deal. He climbed under the ropes at London to claim a foul over Gunboat Smith.

In general, the new rules tend to curb the once noisy and view-obstructing second. Now only the chief second may consult with the referee. Only the chief second may accompany a boxer to the center of the ring to receive final instructions, thus removing from the flashlight picture of the boxers shaking hands that great array of besweatered and suspended bottle-holders, towel-swingers and bucket-toters who used to drape themselves nonchalantly beside the fighters.

Only the chief second may toss a towel or sponge into the ring as a symbol of defeat. But even then, before the referee can stop the contest, he must first ask the chief second if his man has really and truly enough.

Dempsey's rare admirers will tell you that the new rules in two respects favor Carpentier. First is the regulation which sends a fighter to the farthest corner after knocking down a rival and forbids the referee to start the count of ten unless the man actually does go to the far-away nook. Should Carpentier be knocked down as quickly as Willard was floored at Toledo, he will have the advantage of the brief time it will take Dempsey to travel from the farthest corner—eighteen feet or more in some instances—before he is tumbled to the ground again. This chance Willard did not get because Dempsey kept on top of him and struck him down the instant he lifted his hulking form on his two wobbling legs.

The second advantage to the Frenchman is the restriction on the use of bandages on the hands. Soft cloth instead of heavy tape bandages must be worn. With soft bandages on his knuckles, Dempsey needed a dozen rounds to flatten Bill Brennan. Carpentier may find these little advantages big ones the day of the fight.

But look at the rules aside from their bearing on the Dempsey-Carpentier fight. Several new officials are named and the old officials have new duties. The referee is no longer the dictator he was in the past. Now two judges aid him to reach a decision, and only in case of a tie vote does the referee cast a ballot. He may sit outside the ring, perched up in a pulpit, as they do in England, or take his position inside the ropes. He must keep his hands off the fighters except when they fail to break from a clinch.

The judges, in opposite corners, keep track of the points made by each

fighter based on effectiveness and taking into account clean hits, skilful attack, defensiveness, ring generalship and clean fighting. Points must be deducted when a contestant delays the action by clinching, lack of aggressiveness, unintentional fouls and stalling tactics.

A new official, the Director of the Bout, a duty sergeant and supply sergeant rolled in one, looks after the details of the contest, has charge of the equipment, provides the gloves, fans, buckets, resin, gong and stools for the principals and their handlers, instructs the seconds in their rights and duties and sees that the contestants get in the ring on time.

The announcer introduces the contestants, giving their exact weight, and announces the decision of the judges and referee. The physician passes on the pugilists' physical condition.

The timekeeper strikes the gong with a metal hammer. This minimizes the danger of someone's jerking the rope to sound the bell and thereby shorten the round to save a man from defeat. He also must blow a whistle ten seconds before the end of a round and ten seconds before the start.

The weights and classes have been changed. Ringside weighing in has been abolished. Instead, contestants must go on the scales six hours before the fight, giving them time to eat a nourishing meal. Gone is the practice of a fighter steaming away his stamina and health in a boiling Turkish bath a few hours before the fight to take off a few ounces of flesh in order to save forfeit money.

The new weights and classes are: Heavyweight, over 175 pounds; light heavyweight, 175; middleweight, 160; welterweight, 147; junior welterweight, 140; lightweight, 135; junior lightweight, 130; featherweight, 126; junior featherweight, 122; bantamweight, 118; junior bantamweight, 115; flyweight, 112; junior flyweight, 109.

Construction of the ring has received much care to minimize accidents and to improve the view of the spectators. Padding half an inch thick must cover the floor. Metal posts, padded carefully, replace the old wooden ones.

The ring has been reduced from twenty-four feet to not less than eighteen feet and not more than twenty feet square, thus calling for more action and fewer masterly retreats.

Contestants under the new regulations must snap out of it. All boxers, including champions, must report to the Director of the Bout two hours before the time set for the battle. They must not rub grease or oil on the body or dip their gloves in oil of peppermint or belladonna to injure the sight of a rival.

They must fight fairly. No gooferish tricks are allowed. Boxers face disqualification for using foul and abusive language, for deliberately holding a clinch, for the pivot blow and the kidney punch, for slapping an opponent with the open glove or any other smart Aleck caper.

Draft dodgers are barred forever from the ring. The American flag may not be worn by contestants as a belt.

The new rules thus far have won many friends. Maybe by waiting 177 years we have been rewarded for our patience with the best boxing rules in the world.

What Shall Be Our Military Policy?

(Continued from page 8)

that no military policy which ignores the psychological aspects of human effort is an adequate policy. Our Regular Army has frequently charged itself with the almost total disregard of this side of military effort. It would not do in a paper of this kind to elaborate this subject and to justify that view. Suffice it to say that the opinion seems to prevail quite generally that the professional officer was not adequately equipped on the human side of leadership when he took over the responsibilities of commanding young America called from civilian life to engage in the World War.

The numerous and brilliantly successful leaders of men who came to the war Army from the ranks of the professional officers were the exceptions to the rule, and their excellence only served to crystallize the opinion in relation to the mass. Something was vitally wrong in the pre-war system of the Regular Army, which developed in the average officer a point of view and customs in relation to subordinates that made it difficult for him to gain the full measure of their confidence and the maximum in the way of cooperating effort.

For one thing, some of the very best officers were handicapped in their leadership through no fault of their own, but as a result of the policy of shifting officers about which has so long obtained in our Regular Army. "Here today and gone tomorrow" seems the rule. The psychology of "fitting," as it has been called, is all wrong. Soldiers have some rights in relation to the permanency of their leadership where the leadership is satisfactory. They cannot swing their affections and responsiveness from one leader to another by War Department order. If the best effort is to be got from men in war there must exist strong and enduring ties between them and those who are their leaders.

Another matter of this character is of importance. Nothing seemed to incense the men of the A. E. F. more than the failure in so many instances to return them to their own organizations after they had completed convalescence from their wounds. The importance of returning to their own comrades and associations men who had recovered from wounds received in the service of their own units and under the leadership of their own officers would seem to be fundamental in its relation to morale. Most certainly the psychological side of the conduct of war is so important that it should be regarded with great consideration in making preparations for war.

As we view the aftermath of the World War in so far as it affects our own country, we are struck with the incongruity and injustice of a system which enabled the Government to draft into its service men to face the enemy in battle, but denies to the Government similar power in relation to the men needed for the maintenance and supply of the former. The result of the draft system in effect during the World War was that the withdrawal from the industrial market of the large number of men drafted for combat purposes increased the demands for compensation made by those whose service was

equally important in the conduct of the war but whose service could not be drafted.

If it is the duty of the people of a country to rally to the support of their Government in time of war, and by their self-sacrifice and united spirit and action shorten the duration of the war, then it would seem to follow that all should be treated alike and be subject to the same obligation to serve the Government in whatever capacity they may be best qualified. Had our draft law applied to the entire manpower of the country, the camps would have been built at a fraction of their cost and the supplies would have been furnished without profiteering. The cost of the war and consequently the resultant taxation would have been much less. Furthermore there would be no question of bonus. And now is the time to amend the draft law in accordance with this principle, because the activities of the selfish who would oppose it on the eve of war would regard it at this time as too remote and contingent a measure to prove detrimental to their private interests.

One important phase of military policy relates to the development of the Air Service. It is very strange how persistent is the conservatism of the human mind. I distinctly recall positive and even impassioned comments made by educated men of affairs a few short years ago to the general effect that while heavier than air machines had demonstrated the ability to maintain themselves in the air for a short space of time, they never, never would or could be so developed as to have any practical value whatever, either in war or industry.

This has ever been the mental attitude of the great mass of the people of every generation and of every race in relation to things new and undeveloped. The result of the war was to stimulate the development of the airplane and the dirigible in a manner that would otherwise have been impossible, but the war having terminated, the tendency of the mass of the people is to assume, in a general way at least, that air machines have about reached the end of their development and that their future usefulness must be measured by the standards of their present efficiency. Some thought and a consideration of the sound representations made by the leaders in the field of aviation should convince all but the most stupid that aviation is still in its infancy and that its rapid development should be the urgent concern of our War Department in accordance with a sound military policy.

If the development of aviation is to depend upon the maintenance of a stated number of Regular Army aviation units, for the support and training of which the major portion of available funds is to be expended, not much can be hoped for in the field of rapid improvement and development. The great mass of the war pilots are now in civil life. They have had the experience. For the most part they are keen and resourceful. They are associated in business with others who possess also the qualities of keenness and resourcefulness.

The hope of aviation in this country



The bank of the ex-service man

DURING the war this bank helped thousands of soldiers and sailors save safely and profitably. To ex-service men we now offer the same service.

Our Banking by Mail plan brings the savings department of one of the nation's largest and strongest banks directly to you—and we pay 4% interest on every dollar. You can open your account with \$1.

Write today for our free Booklet J-1. It tells how.

**THE
UNION TRUST
COMPANY**
Cleveland



Capital and Surplus \$33,000,000

Vacation Days

THE COURT
THE DIAMOND
THE LINKS
THE BEACH

Don't take a chance on being athletically marooned on your holidays with an implement offered as "Just as Good."



You don't have to make excuses for SPALDING ATHLETIC GOODS—and your judgment is respected.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

New York Chicago San Francisco

Stores in all other principal cities



Learn Photography

Good paying positions in the best studios in the country await men and women who prepare themselves now. For 28 years we have successfully taught

Photography, Photo-Engraving and Three-Color Work

**Special
Rates to
Disabled
Soldiers
WRITE**

Our graduates earn \$35 to \$100 a week. We assist them to secure these positions. NOW is the time to fit yourself for an advanced position at better pay. Terms easy, living inexpensive. Largest and best school of its kind. Write for catalog today.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF PHOTOGRAPHY
Box 41, 555 Wabash Avenue, Effingham, Illinois

Send No Money 6000 Miles Guaranteed



Here is the greatest and most sensational sale of the season. **Park Double Tread** tires are scientifically reconstructed, and guaranteed for 6000 miles or more.

LOWEST CUT PRICES

Send no deposit. Pay after you have carefully examined and are convinced of their wonderful long wearing qualities. Heavy reliner free with every tire.

SIZE	TIRES	TUBES
30 x 3	\$ 5.50	\$ 1.75
30 x 3 1/2	6.50	2.00
32 x 3 1/2	7.00	2.25
31 x 4	8.00	2.50
32 x 4	8.50	2.75
33 x 4	9.00	3.00
34 x 4	9.50	3.25
33 x 4 1/2	10.00	3.50
34 x 4 1/2	11.00	3.75
35 x 4 1/2	11.50	4.00
36 x 4 1/2	12.00	4.25
37 x 5	12.75	4.50

Send your order while prices hold good. State size also whether S. S. O. non-skid or plain tread. Special 5% discount if full cash is sent with order.

PARK TIRE CO. 3540 Ogden Avenue, Dept. 558, Chicago, Ill.



Send for a Complete Catalogue of
MASONIC BOOKS

Jewelry and Goods

REDDING & CO.

Publishers and Manufacturers
Dept. A 200 Fifth Avenue, New York



Chaplain Gustav Stearns'

Book "From Army Camps and Battlefields"

A chaplain's thrilling experiences on three battlefronts. Buried under fifty a day under fire. Wounded once. Was interpreter when captured German officers and soldiers were interviewed. Preached to 4,000 at one service. Cited by General Pershing for "gallantry in action." 281 pages, cloth bound, 67 illustrations. Postpaid, \$1.45.

ARMY BOOK CO., 1168 25th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

YOU CAN Have a Business

profession of your own and earn big income in service fees. A New system of foot correction; readily learned by anyone at home in a few weeks. Easy terms for training, openings everywhere with all the trade you can attend to. No capital required or goods to buy, no agency or soliciting. Address

STEPHENSON LABORATORY, 20 Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

Attention Buddies! SILK SOCKS

Made of pure Japan thread silk with reinforced mercerized heels and toes. Money back if not satisfactory. Every pair a real bargain. Colors: white, palm-beach, gray, green, blue, cordovan (brown) and black. Sizes: 9 1/2, 10, 10 1/2, 11, 11 1/2. Prices in U.S.A.: \$8.00 per dozen. \$4.25 per half dozen. 75c per pair. No orders for less than three pairs accepted. Be sure to state sizes and colors requested. Orders must be accompanied by cash or money order.

IDEAL SALES COMPANY OF READING, PA.
P. O. Box No. 515 READING, PA.

A Money Order or Check sent promptly will bring you an

Adjustable Back Binder

FOR

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY
holding 52 issues.

Full Book Cloth (Red) at \$1.75 each—Postpaid
Fakrikoid Covered (Black) \$2.25 each—Postpaid
with THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY embossed in gilt on cover.

Binder Department

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY
627 West 43d St. NEW YORK

largely lies in their hands. With the least possible delay National Guard aviation units should be formed throughout the country and every facility and all necessary material afforded them so that the experienced war pilots of the class referred to may find in such units proper fields for the application of their experience and capacity.

In this way a great amount of flying will be done on Saturdays and Sundays throughout the year in most parts of the country. Experimentation will follow. New devices and betterments will be suggested. Many of them will prove successful. Strictly civilian enterprise associated with this non-professional class of officers will develop interest in the subject. The effect of all this will hasten the commercial development of aviation.

In the next big war the nation which dominates the air will almost certainly dominate the field below, and if we are to dominate the air we must possess something more than Regular Army aviation units, no matter what their number may be. We must be able to draw almost without limit upon the country at large for pilots, observers, mechanics, designers, plants and factories.

Under the old order of things we were told that our population and resources were so great that in war we could spring to arms over night—provided the arms were available. Under the new order of things, we may have to fly into the air in vast numbers. This we cannot do without necessary organization, experience and available material. Certainly no part of a proper military policy is more important than plans for an air service represented in every county in every State in the Union.

A proper military policy should recognize that in time of peace, when the general public concerns itself little with the details of military organization, there is and always has been a tendency in relation to military organization to include features for the benefit of one or another arm of the service or one or another group or class of officers, although such features may have no relation to the best interests of war preparedness.

Many instances of this might be cited. For example, it is a matter of common knowledge that something more than rivalry exists between the officers of the Coast Artillery and those of the Field Artillery in our Army. The views of many Field Artillery officers concerning the Coast Artillery and its officers are so frank as to refer to the latter as not being really a part of the Army. This frankness is reciprocated by many officers of the Coast Artillery in their references to the Field Artillery and the importance of its part in the military order of things. Promotions have had much to do with this feeling. Originally there was no distinction between the Coast and Field Artillery, and when the classification was made it seemed at the time to be a logical and desirable step along the line of organization. But it was long coming.

Now when times and conditions have changed, the passing of this distinction may be long deferred. Nevertheless it would seem to be desirable. This is not orthodox doctrine at the present time, but there would seem to be much to support it.

Rapid development of artillery of all kinds during the war produced a condition which at times made it difficult to determine when a field gun ceased to be a field gun and became one of fixed position. On the other hand, it was equally difficult to determine when a coast defense gun ceased properly to belong in that class and became a field weapon.

During the war great coast defense guns and huge naval weapons were taken from their emplacements, transported to France, placed on railroad carriages or specially constructed tractor carriages and used as mobile weapons against important enemy points of resistance. On other occasions similar weapons were transported to previously prepared concrete emplacements in the field where they were installed with almost the same standard of permanency that had characterized their previous fixed positions in coast fortifications or in battleships. Yet they were in the field supporting the operations of mobile troops. Again, the strictly Field Artillery developed so-called field pieces that were so huge and powerful that they greatly excelled in weight and range a substantial percentage of the guns that constituted the armament of strictly coast defense fortifications.

The development of artillery during the war produced other classifications that were only incidental to the weight of the guns. These classifications may in a general way be referred to as: Man-drawn guns, such as Stokes mortars and one pounder guns; pack-carried guns, such as the weapons just named and the mountain artillery; animal-drawn guns, such as the light field pieces and the lighter rifles and howitzers; tractor-drawn and caterpillar-drawn guns, obviously of heavier caliber, and finally the guns moved on specially constructed railroad carriages or transported to prepared concrete emplacements in the field. And as to coast defense, the modern view of the problem contemplates mobility for much of the coast defense armament—great guns on railway carriages that may change their tactical positions as required, and which may be concentrated at particular points in the defensive sector.

It would seem, therefore, to be in the best interest of correct organization that a proper military policy should refuse to concern itself with the unimportant rivalries existing between the Coast Artillery and the Field Artillery of our Army, and that the whole field of artillery development and use should be covered by one organization known as the United States Artillery. This simple form of organization, under existing conditions, is the logical outcome of the artillery lessons of the war. Such form of organization, furthermore, would do away with existing friction, simplify many things and reduce the expense to a considerable extent.

The greatest obstacle to any form of real military policy will be the failure of the people on the one hand to be interested in the subject and to appropriate through their representatives in Congress sufficient funds, and on the other the failure of the War Department to modify the habitual costly comprehensiveness of its plans and to meet in most practical manner this certain attitude and action on the part of the public.

The House That "Jack" Built—

"Home, James!"

Perhaps them's words we'll never murmur!

We may have to turn the old flivver crank ourselves—
but we'll all have the home some day—we believe—

The side swipe of a four-inch paint brush will be felt on
many a board this spring—

How many square feet are you going to cover, and what
kind of paint do you want to see advertised in the
WEEKLY—

And many a man will wield a wicked hammer—or saw—
again to prove that he's as good an artificer around the
house as he was when he built his own bunk in the service—

Yes! We might as well admit it—

We are going hot and heavy after the paintmakers this
spring to get them to advertise in the WEEKLY—the
makers of tools, saws, etc., as well—and with some strong
evidence of your expected activities to show them, we'll
prove that they can sell their products to you—

Provided they advertise them in our WEEKLY—

Dealers, salesmen, distributors of paints, tools, etc.!

Would it help your sales and would the demand increase for the products
you are now handling if these particular brands were advertised in the
WEEKLY?

It's up to you to tell the advertisers—

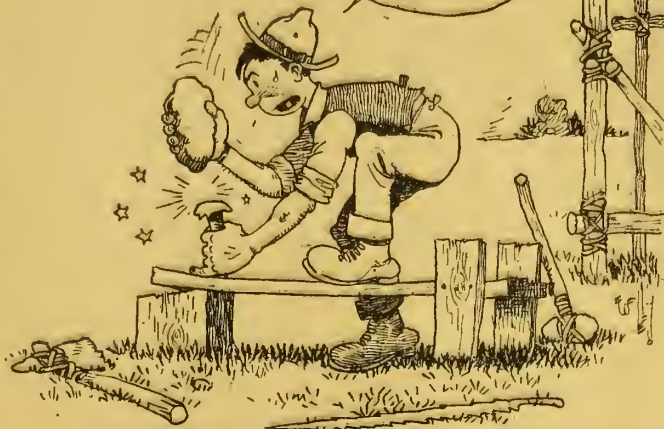
Listen, buddy, there's one thing will go into your home that you'll be exceed-
ingly proud of—our WEEKLY. There wouldn't be a better magazine in the
country if all the things needed for your new home were pictured in black and
white in this—YOUR—magazine.

It takes "jack" to build a house, same as it does to run the WEEKLY. That
same "jack" can be made to do both. Rounding the curve into the home-
stretch—let's finish strong.

The coupon awaits without—your signature.

Next Week—

"The Handwriting on The Wall"



To the Advertising Manager,
627 West 43d St., New York City.

Our Buddy ought to

have..... paint tools

Give name of brand

Because.....

Give reason

Name.....

Address.....

Post.....

I am a dealer
salesman and would like to see the following manufac-
turer advertise with us.....

Because..... Give name

Our Directory

These Advertisers support us—Let's reciprocate. And tell
our AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. Or tell the same thing to

AUTO ACCESSORIES

VV The Electric Storage Battery Co.....	
VV Haywood Tire & Equipment Co.....	
Long-Mileage Tire & Rubber Co.....	22
Park Tire Co.....	22
Superior Tire Co.....	20

AUTO TRUCKS

VVV The Autocar Company.....	
------------------------------	--

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

V American Publishing Co.....	22
Army Book Co.....	
F. F. Collier & Co.....	
V Eames-Luckett Corp.....	
Nelson Doubleday, Inc.....	

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

American Box Ball Co.....	16
American Products Co.....	
D. W. Beach.....	19
VV Comer Mfg. Co. (The).....	
V Long Eakins Co.....	15
Nellinger Tire & Rubber Co.....	
V Albert Mills.....	
V Standard Food and Fur Association.....	22
Stephenson Laboratory.....	22
V Strout Farm Agency.....	20
Todd Photocopying.....	
The J. R. Watkins Co.....	

FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

The Peters Cartridge Co.....	
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co.....	

FOOD PRODUCTS

V The Genesee Pure Food Co.....	
---------------------------------	--

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

VV Hartman Furniture & Carpet Co.....	Back Cover
---------------------------------------	------------

INSIGNIA, MEMORIALS AND ORNAMENTS

Flour City Ornamental Iron Co.....	
VV C. K. Grouse Co.....	15
The Osborne Specialty Co.....	

V SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS. VV THE TWO STRIPERS ARE GROWING IN NUMBER,
AND THE VVV THREE STRIPERS ARE BEGINNING TO APPEAR.

We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," issue of February 6, 1920.
Readers are requested to report promptly any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in THE
AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch). THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City.

"BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm belief in the
value of our magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION
WEEKLY—as a national advertising medium, with the
realization that due to limited subscription price and
constantly increasing cost of production, the improve-
ments which we desire to see in it will only be made
possible through increased advertising revenue—and
that increased advertising revenue depends primarily
upon our support of advertisers in the WEEKLY—we
hereby pledge our support and our patronage, as in-
dividuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers
who use the columns of our official magazine—THE
AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY."

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second
National Convention of The American Legion.

JEWELRY

Burlington Watch Co.....	
Redding & Co.....	22
VV L. W. Sweet, Inc.....	

MEN'S WEAR

Bernard-Hewitt & Co.....	18, 20
VV George Frost Co.....	
Ideal Sales Co.....	22
Kahn Tailoring Co.....	4
VV Lockhart Spiral Puttees, Inc.....	
The Perkins-Campbell Co.....	
Reliance Mfg. Co.....	
J. C. Schnoter Co.....	
VV U. S. National Munson Army Shoe Co., Inc.....	

MISCELLANEOUS

VV H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.....	20
Pain's Fireworks, Inc.....	17
The Union Trust Co.....	21

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Buescher Band Instrument Co.....	
C. G. Conn, Ltd.....	
Lyon & Healy.....	

PATENT ATTORNEYS

VV Lacey & Lacey.....	17
-----------------------	----

PHOTOGRAPHS

A. E. F. Photo Service, Inc.....	18
Schutz.....	17
War Pictures Co.....	

of Advertisers

them so by saying, when you write—"I saw your ad. In
the salesman or dealer from whom you buy their products.

SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION

V Benjamin N. Bogue.....	
V Chicago Engineering Works.....	20
First Nat'l Conservatory Melody Writing.....	
VV Franklin Institute.....	18
V Alexander Hamilton Institute.....	
Illinois College of Photography.....	21
V International Accountants Society, Inc.....	
VV International Correspondence Schools.....	
V La Salle Extension University.....	
Patterson Civil Service School.....	16
N. Y. Institute of Photography.....	
VV William Chandler Peak.....	15
VV Marcus Lucius Quinn Conservatory of Music.....	18
Rahe Auto School.....	
V Standard Business Training Institute.....	
VV Sweeney School of Auto-Tractor-Aviation.....	
V F. W. Tamblin.....	

SMOKERS' NEEDS

V The American Tobacco Co., Inc.....	
Fatima Cigarettes.....	17
VV General Cigar Co., Inc.....	
Murad Cigarettes.....	15

SOFT DRINKS

The Coca-Cola Company.....	
----------------------------	--

SPORTS AND RECREATION

Carnie-Goudie Company.....	19
Ed. Hahn.....	
Harley-Davidson Motor Co.....	
Haverford Cycle Co.....	
V Mead Cycle Co.....	15
A. G. Spalding & Bros.....	21

STATIONERY

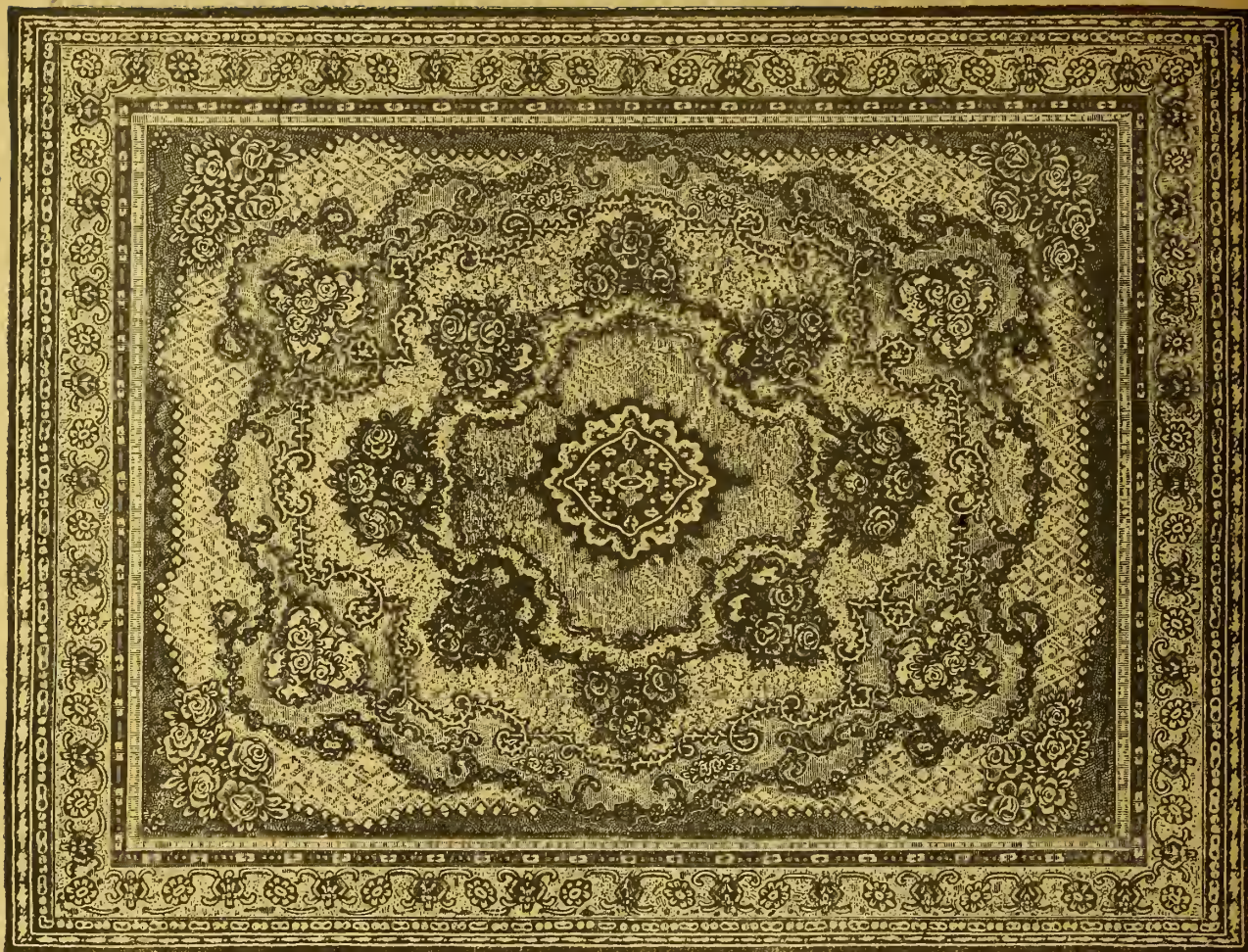
VV Eaton, Crane & Pike Co.....	16
--------------------------------	----

TOILET NECESSITIES

V Allen's Foot Ease.....	
V Simmons Hardware Co.....	

TYPEWRITERS

V Smith Typewriter Sales Co.....	
----------------------------------	--



\$1 Brings this Seamless Worsted Face Brussels Rug

Full Room Size, 9 Feet x 12 Feet

The House of Hartman gives you the opportunity of a lifetime to get this magnificent seamless worsted face tapestry Brussels rug on the easiest terms and at a smashed price. Only \$1 to send now—and we ship the rug. Use it 30 days, then if not satisfied, return it and we refund the \$1 and pay transportation charges both ways. If you keep it, take nearly a year to pay—a little every month. And remember the price is cut—you save over a third. Even before the war this rug would have been an amazing bargain at this phenomenally low price. Not in years have we offered such a tremendous rug bargain. Similar rugs sell elsewhere at nearly twice the price—make your own comparison.

Superb Coloring—Rich Floral Medallion Pattern

Woven from Fine WORSTED Yarns If you could see this superb seamless rug among a thousand you would pick it as an exceptional beauty. The design is one of the most artistic ever woven, and the coloring is soft, rich and harmonious. Brown, tan, red, green and light colorings are charmingly blended. An attractive floral pattern with large medallion center surrounded by harmonizing floral sprays and finished with a pretty border. Made seamless and the fine worsted yarns used are selected for their long-wearing qualities. Feel it—notice how soft it is and how closely woven. That means both comfort and durability. Full room size, 9 feet by 12 feet.

Order by No. 34CMA13. Price \$29.85. Send \$1.00 now. Balance \$2.75 monthly.

Cut Price—Nearly a Year to Pay

There will be a tremendous rush of orders for these rugs at our smashed price. So don't put it off too long. You take no risk. Keep it or return it—but get it now on the 30 days' free trial and see how it looks in your home—then decide.

Send only \$1.00 and the coupon now while the offer holds good.

HARTMAN Furniture & Carpet Co.
3913 Wentworth Ave. Dept. 3334 Chicago

Enclosed find \$1.00. Send the Rug No. 34CMA13. I am to have 30 days' trial. If not satisfied will ship it back and you will refund my \$1 and pay transportation charges both ways. If I keep it, I will pay \$2.75 each month until full price, \$29.85, is paid. Title remains with you until final payment is made.

Name.....
Address.....
E. F. D..... Box No.....
Town..... State.....



392 Pages

FREE Bargain Catalog

Mail us a postal for this great book. It will save you many dollars. It will give you thousands of timely suggestions on how to furnish your home in the very latest style and how to make your home more beautiful and comfortable. 392 pages—filled with stunning bargains in furniture, "Congoleum" rugs, linoleum, stoves, ranges, rugs, silverware, watches, dishes, washing machines, sewing machines, aluminum ware, phonographs, gas engines, cream separators, etc. Hundreds of articles to select from—30 days' trial on anything you send for—all sold on our easy monthly payment plan. Post card or letter brings it. "Let Hartman Feather Your Nest."

HARTMAN FURNITURE & CARPET CO.
3913 Wentworth Ave., Dept. 3334, Chicago
Copyright, 1921, by Hartman's, Chicago